

## KGB Defector Was Key Agent; Worked for West for 20 Years

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service  
LONDON — Oleg A. Gordievsky, the senior Soviet KGB espionage officer in Britain, whose defection led to the expulsion of 25 alleged spies, was a double agent for nearly 20 years, Western intelligence sources said Friday.

British officials said that Mr. Gordievsky defected late in July or early in August because he feared that his cover had been blown.

He feared, the officials said, that his life was in danger if he remained at his post as head of the London mission of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, for even a few more days.

On Thursday, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office announced Mr. Gordievsky's defection and the expulsion of 25 Soviet officials accused of espionage.

The timing of his departure from the mission makes it clear that his decision was wholly unconnected with the recent flight of the West German counterintelligence chief, Hans Joachim Tiedge, who fled to East Berlin on Aug. 19.

In press speculation that followed the announcement, it was suggested that Mr. Tiedge's sudden switch had alarmed the British intelligence services because Mr. Tiedge might have tipped off Moscow about Mr. Gordievsky. Britain therefore, might have decided to call Mr. Gordievsky in.

But authoritative officials said, in addition to pointing out that the timing was wrong, that it was inconceivable that the West Germans, who have a poor security record, would have been told about Britain's spy high up in the KGB.

The first disclosure that Mr. Gordievsky had been working for the West came late Thursday from the Danish justice minister, Erik Ninn-Hansen, who said that the Soviet agent had started working for his government shortly after he was posted to Copenhagen in 1966 as a press attaché.

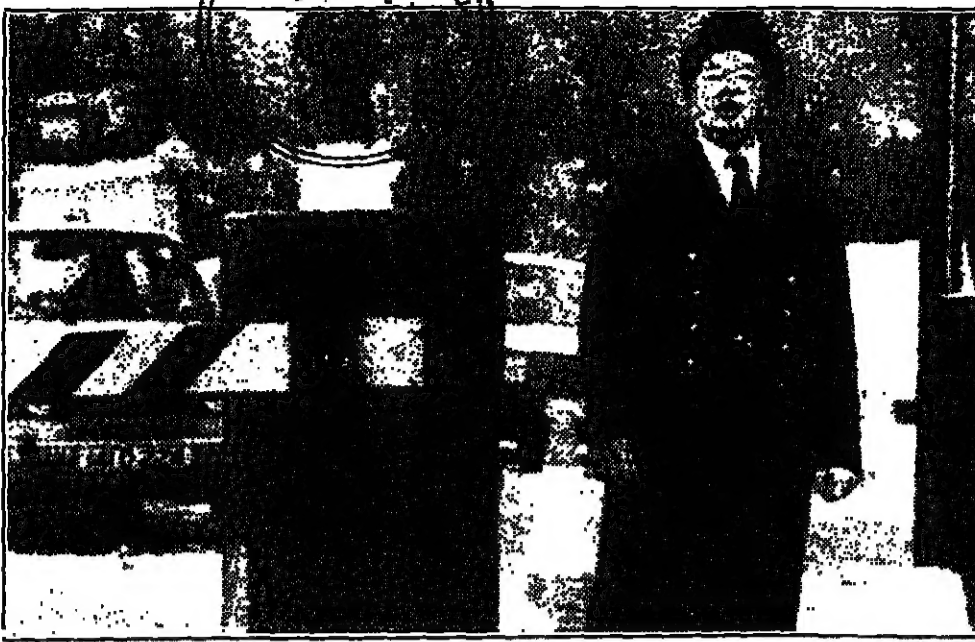
Officials in Copenhagen said that Mr. Gordievsky had fed information to them from 1966 until his departure in 1970 and again when he was posted back to Denmark from 1972 to 1978.

Three Soviet diplomats were expelled from Denmark in 1977, probably on the basis of Mr. Gordievsky's work.

According to these sources, Mr. Gordievsky was "handed over" to the British by the Danes when he was sent to London in 1982 with the diplomatic rank of counselor. He was promoted to "London resident," or KGB station chief, a few months ago.

But that account was hotly disputed by the British, at least unofficially. Intelligence sources said that Mr. Gordievsky had worked for Britain from the start, while cooperating with the Danes as well.

One retired covert operative said: "It's pure poppycock to suggest that we took him over from anyone else."



A gatekeeper at Kensington Palace Gardens in London, known as "Millionaires' Row," where the Soviet Embassy is situated, said on Friday that the street was out of bounds to the press. Britain earlier had announced the expulsion of 25 Soviet officials for espionage.

## U.S. Destroys A Satellite in Weapon Test

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The United States conducted the first flight test of its anti-satellite weapon against a target in space Friday, and the Pentagon said that the experiment was a success.

Pentagon officials said that the radio signals "stopped on both the satellite and the missile," indicating that both had been destroyed.

The test shot involved an F-15 fighter firing a test rocket with a nonexplosive warhead at an obsolete, six-year-old U.S. Air Force satellite traveling more than 200 miles (324 kilometers) above Vandenberg Air Force Base in California in a north-to-south polar orbit.

An infrared homing device carried by the rocket maneuvered into the path of the satellite and the weapon destroyed it on impact.

Ground-based radars at Vandenberg and the North American Air Defense Command in Wyoming were used to track the warhead.

Plans for the test, like the anti-satellite system itself, had provoked controversy in the United States and threats from the Soviet Union.

The test took place one day after a U.S. District Court judge rejected a request by four congressmen to enjoin it. In her ruling, issued in Washington, the judge said that the issue was political and "should not be determined in this forum."

Critics contend that the proposed system will trigger a new type of arms race in space. Moscow has said that if the United States holds "tests using anti-satellite weapons" against targets in space, it will "consider itself free of its unilateral commitment not to place anti-satellite systems in space."

Late Thursday, after the judge's opinion had been released, a letter signed by 100 members of Congress was sent to the White House asking President Ronald Reagan to postpone the anti-satellite test until after his November summit meeting in Geneva with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan, in a certification to Congress on Aug. 20, said that the administration "had been unable, to date, to identify a specific" anti-satellite proposal that was verifiable, but that it was "seriously exploring with the U.S.S.R. arms control arrangements intended to prevent an arms race in space."

The anti-satellite weapon launched from the F-15 is not the first such system that the United States has developed. In the 1960s, the United States tested and deployed a nuclear anti-satellite weapon that was launched atop a Thor intermediate-range missile. The system was based on Johnston Island in the Pacific Ocean.

After the U.S. system was tested, the Soviet Union developed its own.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Ex-CIA Aide Cites Plan To Subvert Sandinists

The Associated Press  
THE HAGUE — A former intelligence analyst for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency told the International Court of Justice on Friday that in 1981 the agency prepared a plan, for President Ronald Reagan to destabilize the Nicaraguan government.

Speaking on the second day of a hearing in the court case brought by Nicaragua against the United States, the former agent, David MacMichael, was asked by Abraham Chayes, a lawyer for Nicaragua: "Were you advised of a plan being prepared for the United States president calling for covert action against Nicaragua?"

"Yes, I was," said Mr. MacMichael, who worked under contract for the CIA from March 1981 to April 1983.

Mr. MacMichael's testimony was presented in support of Nicaragua's assertions that the United States has trained, supplied and directed rebels in Managua.

The United States is boycotting the proceedings. It has asserted that Nicaragua had not previously recognized the authority of the United Nations body, which is also known as the World Court.

According to numerous authoritative U.S. sources, Mr. Reagan approved the creation of an anti-Sandinist paramilitary force in the fall of 1981. The CIA spent an estimated \$80 million on the conflict until Congress refused to continue funding in the spring of 1984, after it was learned that Nicaragua's harbors had been mined under CIA direction.

Mr. MacMichael said that a plan was discussed in the Latin American Affairs Office of the CIA in late 1981 to send a covert force of 1,500 armed men into Nicaragua.

Mr. MacMichael said that he had held a top-secret security clearance. He said the plan had been "put forward as a program to destabilize the Nicaraguan government or to reduce the menace Nicaragua posed to the region."

Asked by Mr. Chayes whether Mr. Reagan had approved the plan, Mr. MacMichael responded: "He did." He did not say whether the plan had been put into effect.

Mr. MacMichael said that the CIA expected that the Nicaraguan government would respond to the proposed actions with "hot pursuit across its international borders, a clampdown on civil liberties, and ultimately, the harassment of U.S. Embassy personnel in Managua."

The CIA, he said, had assumed that the Sandinist reaction "would serve to demonstrate that the Nicaraguan government was inherently aggressive and a menace to its neighbors, and would possibly allow for sanctions against Nicaragua under the charter" of the Organization of American States.

In other World Court testimony on Friday, Luis Carrion Cruz, Nicaragua's deputy interior minister, said that his government had identified at least 11 U.S. citizens working directly with anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

Mr. Carrion said that the Sandinist forces had obtained much of their information from rebel prisoners, who he said had asserted that they had been interviewed by Americans identifying themselves as CIA agents.

The Reagan administration issued a 130-page report accusing the Sandinists of backing, training and arming guerrilla groups in neighboring countries. Reuters reported from Washington, U.S. officials said the publication of the report had been timed to coincide with the World Court trial.

"Despite Sandinista protestations," the report said, "the record is clear that they had engaged in massive armed intervention in the neighboring states well before they alleged that the United States or other Central American states undertook action against them."

Some diplomats in London say they believe that Mr. Gordievsky may have been responsible in 1983 for fanning the attempt of Michael Bettaney, an officer of MI5, Britain's counterintelligence service, who has been apprehended and imprisoned, to become a double agent.

Mr. Bettaney approached the Soviet Embassy and offered information about MI5 operations but was turned down — possibly, it was argued, because Mr. Gordievsky said he could not be trusted.

Mr. Gordievsky, 46, who is married and the father of two children, still is undergoing interrogation at a safe house in the countryside somewhere near London.

## South African Business Leaders Hold Talks With Black Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
LUANOWA GAME PARK, Zambia — A delegation of white South African businessmen defied their government and held talks Friday with black guerrillas of the outlawed African National Congress, which is dedicated to overthrowing white rule in South Africa.

Both sides said the meeting at this remote game park 310 miles (about 500 kilometers) east of Lusaka could be the start of an effort to bring peace to South Africa.

Gavin Relly, chairman of South Africa's giant mining company, Anglo American Corp., said the two sides spoke together "as fellow South Africans" and reached "a good sense that more talks might lead to a fruitful conclusion" of the country's racial unrest. At least 650 people have been killed in the unrest in the past year.

Oliver Tambo, the president of the guerrilla organization, agreed that the talks fostered "a considerable understanding" between the two previously hostile parties.

The talks, held at the game lodge of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, were part of a series of recent moves by Pretoria are likely to ease international pressure on the government. Page 2.

Zambia, centered on the future of South Africa's economy. Mr. Kaunda also participated.

Mr. Tambo said he told the businessmen that the African National Congress wanted to nationalize some industries but planned an overall mixed economy in a non-racial democracy after South Africa's apartheid system was eradicated.

"We said the economy could be a mixed economy as far as we're concerned," Mr. Tambo said. "But we explained we couldn't leave the large corporations operating as they do."

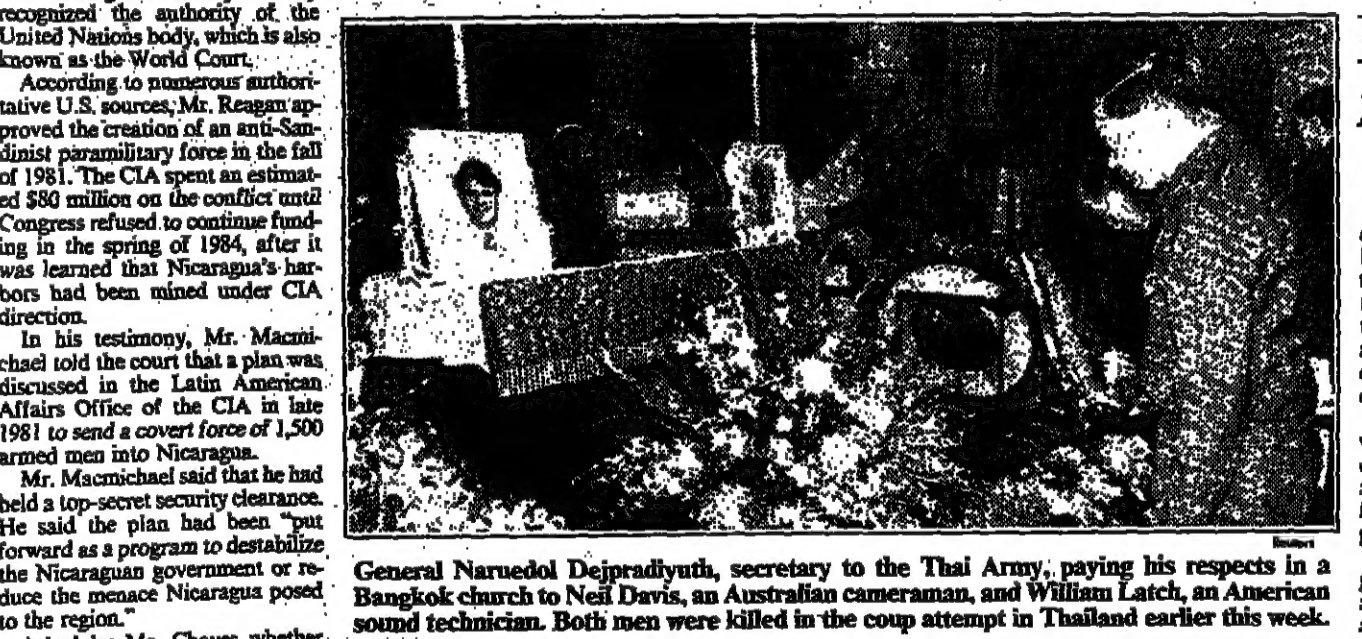
"They represent tremendous wealth in the midst of unspeakable poverty. Some move must be made toward bridging this gap and there should be a more equitable distribution of wealth in the country."

Mr. Relly, acting as a spokesman for the seven-man business delegation, said Mr. Tambo's economic views were not in line with the South African government's branding of the group as a "Communist organization."

He said the discussion reinforced the South African businessmen's point of view which he said was "essentially reformist."

President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa said last Sunday that it would be "disloyal" of the businessmen to meet with representatives of an outlawed organization that conducts a guerrilla war against the white government. It appeared that some businessmen who had been expected to attend dropped out after Mr. Botha expressed his disapproval.

Mr. Relly, speaking separately from Mr. Tambo, said he would (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



General Naruedol Dejpradit, secretary to the Thai Army, paying his respects in a Bangkok church to Neil Davis, an Australian cameraman, and William Latch, an American sound technician. Both men were killed in the coup attempt in Thailand earlier this week.

## In Thailand, Disputes Foiled a Coup

By William Branigin  
Washington Post Service  
BANGKOK — An attempted coup that left five persons dead Monday and shook Thailand's fragile democracy involved some of the country's highest-ranking active military officers in a broader and more complex conspiracy than officially reported, according to one of the initial plotters.

The coup attempt failed, he said, when at least two key senior officers withdrew support for the plot at the last minute because of conflicts over the spoils in a future government.

In boiling out, they left a core group led by a cashiered former army colonel waiting in vain for anticipated reinforcements to help overthrow the government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, the source said.

The plotters, who spoke on condition of anonymity, described a web of intrigue, bitter long-standing rivalries and personal ambitions among senior military officers as factors involved in the coup attempt.

He said that he had been invited to join the coup attempt by Colonel Manoon Roopkachorn, a former tank commander, but pulled out shortly before it was launched because of a conflict with one of its senior participants. His account tallied with facts already known about the coup attempt and has been confirmed on essential points by other sources.

Among those who initially participated in the coup plot but later withdrew, the sources said, are senior officers who subsequently were credited officially with helping to put down the coup on behalf of the government.

As part of a broad cover-up afterward, these officers helped Colonel Manoon and his brother, Manas, an air force wing commander, leave the country just hours after the 400 to 500 troops in their core group surrendered to government forces, the sources said.

Colonel Manoon and two aides were put on a Thai Air Force plane to Singapore, where they requested visas to enter the United States. His brother was driven to the Thai-Burmese border.

According to Thai and foreign sources, high-ranking Thai authorities have asked the United States to take Colonel Manoon in, a request that Washington is considering.

General Tienchai Sirisamphan, deputy army commander and one of those officially credited with foiling the coup, defended the decision to let Colonel Manoon and his brother go on the ground that "we had to race against time to defuse the tension" and avert further bloodshed.

Lieutenant General Ficht Kullavanich, the commander of the First Army Region, which includes Bangkok, also helped facilitate the departures, informed military and civilian sources said.

The departures and the alleged cover-up have drawn sharp criticism from civilians demanding a full accounting of the coup attempt. They have pointed out that, unlike previous, largely bloodless attempts, Monday's action resulted in the deaths of five persons, including two foreign correspondents, and the wounding of nearly 60 others.

Associates of Colonel Manoon portrayed him essentially as a pawn in what one described as "a power play" by a disparate alliance of retired and serving senior officers against Mr. Prem and his newly appointed army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Chavalit Youngchaiyut.

General Chavalit, whose appointment is to take effect Oct. 1 as part of an annual military reshuffle, has been identified as General Pich's main rival for the post of army commander next year.

The plotters who later withdrew (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Manoon Roopkachorn

## U.S. Retail Sales Up, Output Rises

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — U.S. retail sales increased sharply in August and industrial production showed a slight gain, the government reported Friday.

Government and private economists said the new data, when viewed with other recent statistics, suggested that the worst of the yearlong U.S. economic slump might be over.

Other figures released Friday showed that inflation remained under control in August, with prices at the wholesale level falling 0.3 percent, the largest decline in 2½ years. That decline left the annual inflation rate for wholesale goods at 0.8 percent, according to the Labor Department.

Private economists said that the economy probably would strengthen more than had been expected but that it was unlikely to meet the administration's expectations. They also cautioned against reading too much into the figures for any one month.

Sales at retail stores rose 1.9 percent, following a 0.2-percent increase in July, the Commerce Department said. A large part of the August increase was the result of a 7.8-percent gain in car sales. The increase in car sales was caused largely by a reduction in the finance rate for new cars.

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**MONDAY**  
Krishna's birthday draws thousands of pilgrims to Brindaban, the city associated with the popular Hindu god's childhood.

## Congressman Says Protectionist Bills Will Proceed

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has warned the administration that its plan to draft trade legislation with Republican congressional leaders would not stop his panel from writing its own protectionist bills.

At a news conference Thursday, the Illinois Democrat said the panel would produce bills to curb textile imports and to impose a tariff surcharge on all imports from four countries.

Mr. Rostenkowski said President Ronald Reagan's "strategy of slowing the push for tougher trade policy isn't working."

He said the administration would face "a crippling fight with Congress" if the new Reagan program fails to bring "retribution against countries who keep out, or unfairly drive up the price, of U.S. products."

Mr. Rostenkowski said his committee would take up the textile bill, which would cut back imports from the top 20 textile exporters to 1983 levels, before it starts drafting long-promised tax legislation. Particularly affected by the measure would be Indonesia, China, South Korea,

Taiwan, Hong Kong, India, Brazil and Japan.

The Ways and Means trade subcommittee will vote on the bill on Thursday, and the full committee will vote Sept. 26, he said.

The chairman's timetable appears to assure that the textile bill, which commands support from about two-thirds of the House and half of the Senate, will be the first of about 300 pending protectionist bills to reach the president's desk.

Mr. Rostenkowski said a bill which would place 25 percent surcharges on imports from Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Brazil would be taken up next month as the next order of business after the tax bill. All four countries are running big trade surpluses with the United States.

Because Mr. Reagan has promised to veto both bills, there has been speculation that the sponsors would seek to attach the textile measure to a bill the administration wants, perhaps an increase in the national debt ceiling.

The chairman, who said he personally opposes the textile quota bill, had earlier refused to let his committee vote on it.

Another legislative aide said there was now a race between the Senate and House to get the bill out, since many members are eager to record

votes showing they are acting on the issue in an era of record trade deficits.

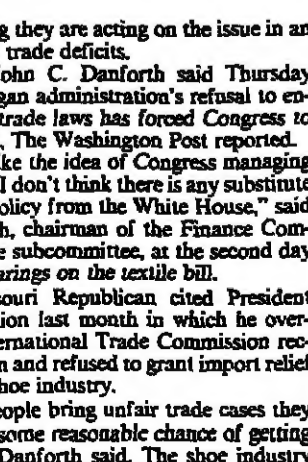
[Senator John C. Danforth said Thursday that the Reagan administration's refusal to enforce unfair trade laws has forced Congress to take the lead. The Washington Post reported: "I don't like the idea of Congress managing trade policy. I don't think there is any substitute for a trade policy from the White House."]

Mr. Danforth, chairman of the Finance Committee's trade subcommittee, at the second day of Senate hearings on the textile bill.

[The Missouri Republican cited President Reagan's action last month in which he overruled an International Trade Commission recommendation and refused to grant import relief to the U.S. shoe industry.]

"When people bring unfair trade cases they should have some reasonable chance of getting relief," Mr. Danforth said. The shoe industry followed his advice in filing an unfair trade case, the senator said, but "after years of effort they were told they were suckers."

"[The result is what we see here today—large groups of people waiting outside the hearing room to appeal for special legislation," he said.]



Dan Rostenkowski

This has irritated Mr. Shultz, who told Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union in Helsinki on July 31 that Moscow should bring up any new ideas at the negotiations and not in public forums, a senior official said.

"We assume that if a proposal is made public, it is not serious," one U.S. official said.

Officials in Moscow have told American visitors that the Soviet Union would be willing to cut its forces by about 35 percent, not only in launchers, but in explosive charges. No such cuts were proposed in the Geneva talks.

The United States has been proposing a cut of at least a third in warheads.



## Poll Shows Palme's Party Winning Vote in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — The last opinion poll to be published before Sweden's general elections, which are scheduled Sunday, put Prime Minister Olof Palme's Social Democratic Party narrowly ahead of the opposition, with the left's parliamentary majority slashed.

A forecast by the Swedish Institute for Opinion Research released Friday said that the center-right coalition that ruled Sweden from 1976 to 1982 would win 48.8 percent of the vote, or 3.8 percent more than in the last elections.

The forecast gave the ruling Social Democratic Party 45.3 percent of the vote. With the 4.8 percent that Mr. Palme's Communist allies are expected to win, this would give the left a bare majority in the 349-seat Riksdag, or parliament.

The Social Democrats held 166 seats in the outgoing parliament against 163 for the Moderate, Center and Liberal parties. The Communists, with 20 seats, supported Mr. Palme although he refused to bring the party into his government.

The Social Democrats and the Communists together polled 51.1 percent of the vote in the 1982 general elections.

The campaign has been dominated by a battle between Social Democrats and the Moderate Party in which the personalities of the two party leaders often seemed to weigh as heavily as the issues.

Mr. Palme, 58, who has served as prime minister for a total of 10 years since 1969, has been under strict instructions from campaign managers to keep his temper and to refrain from vitriolic attacks on opponents.

Ulf Adelsohn, leader of the Moderate Party, whose outspokenness got him into trouble several times during the campaign, is a stark contrast to Mr. Palme's high-brow, patrician image.

Mr. Adelsohn has a weakness for wearing loud tartan checks and bright-striped blazers, and his style is fast becoming a party hallmark.



Olof Palme

## U.S. Knocks Out a Satellite In Test of New Space Weapon

(Continued from Page 1) Thursday, began gathering signatures at Cornell University and the University of Illinois several months ago. It has spread to 39 campuses, according to the organizers, and has gathered signatures from fewer than a thousand of the tens of thousands of professors and graduate students in physics, chemistry, engineering and the computer sciences.

The four-paragraph pledge that is being distributed calls the Strategic Defense Initiative "ill-conceived and dangerous."

General James A. Abrahamson, the director of anti-missile research, said Thursday that a large "weapon grade" laser destroyed its target, a stationary section of a large missile, in a test last week. The New York Times reported in Washington.

The test did not appear to represent a breakthrough, since chemical lasers have destroyed metallic objects in the past and since both laser and target were fixed to the ground.

Scientists Oppose Research. A recently formed group of American scientists and engineers is trying to get colleagues across the United States to refuse to participate in the Reagan administration's research for a space-based shield. The New York Times reported from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The campaign, announced there, is to get scientists to refuse to participate in the Reagan administration's research for a space-based shield. The New York Times reported from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

## Reform May Ease Pressure on Pretoria

Reverses. LONDON — Moves in South Africa to scrap fundamental race laws are expected to ease the external pressure on Pretoria, with most Western governments resisting calls to impose tougher sanctions. Western diplomats said Friday.

South Africa can earn some breathing space if it goes ahead with major reforms in areas like black citizenship and abolition of passport-holders among South Africa's whites that helped prevent tougher steps.

The government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany also opposes economic sanctions, saying they seldom hit the right target. Diplomatic sources said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher almost went too far in backing the EC sanctions.

Among the other EC measures, which were also approved by two future EC members, Spain and Portugal, were a ban on arms sales and purchases, an oil embargo and a halt to new nuclear cooperation and sales of sensitive technology.

In Brussels, community officials said this week's sanctions were the maximum possible at the moment. Diplomats said concern about hundreds of thousands of European passport-holders among South Africa's whites had helped prevent tougher steps.

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Among the other EC measures, which were also approved by two future EC members, Spain and Portugal, were a ban on arms sales and purchases, an oil embargo and a halt to new nuclear cooperation and sales of sensitive technology.

In Brussels, community officials said this week's sanctions were the maximum possible at the moment. Diplomats said concern about hundreds of thousands of European passport-holders among South Africa's whites had helped prevent tougher steps.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Ugandan Army, Rebels Reopen Talks

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (Reuters) — Peace talks between Ugandan military rulers and rebels of the National Resistance Army resumed unexpectedly Friday after fighting Thursday ended a cease-fire that had begun in July, when the army removed President Milton Obote, that had begun in July, when the army removed President Milton Obote, that had begun in July, when the army removed President Milton Obote.

The change of venue for the talks, from Nairobi, and the timing of the meeting were not disclosed in advance. Official sources said Tanzania's president, Julius K. Nyerere, chaired the meeting.

### U.S. Action on Acid Rain Is Sought

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's special envoy on acid rain said Friday that the issue demands immediate action, not the continued study advocated by the administration.

Drew Lewis said at a meeting of New England governors, "I will recommend the administration acknowledge there is a problem. To say that sulfate, a sulfur compound, doesn't cause acid rain seems to me the same as saying smoking doesn't cause cancer."

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada also appointed a special envoy, William G. Davis, to explore with Mr. Lewis a joint solution to the acid rain problem.

### Sinowatz Presses Craxi on Alto Adige

ROME (Reuters) — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria has asked Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy to intervene in problems involving the region of South Tyrol, saying these overshadowed Austrian-Italian relations. After World War I, the territory was ceded to Italy, which calls it Alto Adige, but it has a German-speaking population that identifies more closely with Austria.

Mr. Sinowatz, on a visit to Rome, said Thursday that many provisions of a 1969 autonomy agreement had been implemented, but he asked Mr. Craxi "personally to intervene in order to overcome the last obstacles." Political commentators said these included raising German to the same rank as Italian in courts, police stations and on the state-owned radio.



Fred Sinowatz

### Karpov Wins Chess Match Now Even

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Anatoli Karpov, the world chess champion, won the fourth game of his world title rematch Friday against Gary Kasparov, when Mr. Kasparov resigned after the champion's 63rd move. Mr. Karpov and Mr. Kasparov now stand even in the series, which is limited to 24 games, at two points each.

Each player now needs five more victories to take the title. Otherwise, the victor is the player with most points after 24 games, with one point for a win and half for a draw.

The game was Mr. Karpov's first victory against Mr. Kasparov in his last 25 attempts.

### Door Jammed in U.K. Plane Disaster

LONDON (Reuters) — British investigators said Friday that a faulty escape chute temporarily jammed an emergency door aboard the Boeing 737 jetliner that burst into flames on takeoff in Manchester last month, killing 55 persons.

The Ministry of Transport said in an interim report that the captain had ordered the aircraft evacuated via right-hand exits after an engine exploded, rupturing the fuel tank on the left wing.

The report said that one crew member rushed to open the right front door. "However," it said, "a cover over the inflatable slide jammed between the door and door frame, preventing the door from opening fully." The crew member finally opened the faulty door with difficulty after releasing the door on the aircraft's left side which bore the brunt of the fire.

### Nimeiri Leaves Egypt Home in Exile

CAIRO (Reuters) — The deposed Sudanese president, Gaafar Nimeiri, has left his home in exile in Egypt, security officials said Friday, but they declined to say where he had gone.

The Sudanese government recently stepped up its campaign for Major General Nimeiri to be handed over to face charges, including corruption and treason. He was on his way home from the United States in April when the Sudanese military overthrew his government and put General Abdul Rahman Swaridhab in his place. General Nimeiri, who has a scheduled stopover in Cairo, decided to remain there.

### For the Record

Portuguese officials said Friday that 49 deaths had been confirmed in a collision between two trains in central Portugal on Wednesday. But they said the final toll could be raised as more remains were collected from the charred wreckage. (Reuters)

President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina arrived Friday in Yugoslavia on the first leg of a nine-day tour aimed at increasing ties with Belgrade, Bonn and Paris. (UPI)

### Ariane Mission Is Aborted When Rocket Loses Altitude

KOUROU, French Guiana — The 15th mission of Europe's Ariane rocket was aborted when the rocket lost altitude just after it was launched. Engineers destroyed the craft and two satellites on board.

As the French president, François Mitterrand, watched at mission control here late Thursday, the Ariane flight safety officer was forced to destroy the launcher and its cargo of two telecommunications satellites a little less than 10 minutes after a perfect lift-off.

The mission, which will cost about \$145 million in insurance for the two lost satellites, marked the first time that Ariane had failed to place satellites in orbit for commercial customers.

The lost satellites belonged to the newly created European Telecommunications Satellite Organization and to GTE Spacenet Corp. of the United States.

A statement from ArianeSpace, the organization that markets payload space on Ariane, said that the third-stage motor had failed to ignite. The flight safety officer was forced to activate explosive charges on the rocket.

After watching Ariane fall from its trajectory on the radar screen's mission control, Mr. Mitterrand said: "It is a disappointment, of course, but above all I am disappointed for the technicians. It will work the next time."

"When we had two failures in the trial set of launches," an ArianeSpace official said, "we took nine months off to cure the problem. This is a setback but not the end of the world."

The countdown had been free of problems, and all systems had shown clearance for a lift-off. The launch was perfect, with the 42-meter (139-foot) rocket climbing into the night sky over French Guiana's coast.

Elation turned to stunned silence as the mission was aborted, bringing to an end Ariane's record nine consecutive successful launches and of 14 satellites put into orbit.

### Disputes Foiled Thai Coup

(Continued from Page 1) From the coup attempt gave this account of events leading up to it: Colonel Manoon, who was dismissed from the army for helping to lead a coup attempt in April 1981, told associates that he had received a go-ahead to stage another coup.

The source accepted Colonel Manoon's invitation to join the plot and was told that the core group of soldiers loyal to Colonel Manoon and his brother would be supplemented by 3,000 to 4,000 troops from other units. The plan was that, once the Prem government was overthrown, key cabinet posts would be taken by three retired generals.

Kriangsak Chavanand would become the new prime minister, Serm Na Nakhorn would be deputy premier and defense minister and Yos Thephasadin would become interior minister.

The three retired generals were with Colonel Manoon's rebels in their headquarters during the coup attempt, but senior loyalist officers asserted that they had been forced to join the coup against their will.

Only hours before the coup was launched, the informant said, disputes developed over who would get the posts of interior minister and army commander, and the two key serving officers failed to provide the needed support troops. Tensions are still running high, the source said.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Crop Thieves: A Growing Menace

Crop thieves are no longer just kids raiding the watermelon patch or tramps creeping into the chicken coop, but wholesale operators who are costing California farmers and food packers about \$50 million a year in stolen crops, the Los Angeles Times reports. The California Rural Crime Prevention Task Force says the amount has quadrupled over the past five years.

As small family farms are taken over by corporate spreads encompassing thousands of acres, sheriffs' deputies are having trouble catching up with the thieves. Increasingly, the big agricultural companies, or small farmers pooling their resources, are hiring their own guards to patrol the fields in pickup trucks and helicopters.

## Short Takes

**Chemical Bank's** floating branch, the 36-foot (11-meter), 216-horsepower, diesel-driven Cee Bee, is closing down for the winter after plying Fire Island off New York's Long Island. One occupational hazard for the crew — skipper, accounts officer and teller — is listening to jokes about liquid assets, floating loans and something fishy in the accounts.

More than 100 countries provide maternity leave, but the United States is not among them. Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat of Colorado, has introduced a bill that would mandate four months of unpaid, job-protected leave for employees who have a newborn, newly adopted or seriously ill child. The bill would establish a committee to determine the feasibility of paid leave. Labor, feminist and child-welfare groups support the measure. A spokesman for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce says the chamber generally opposes new demands on employers.

The California state lottery starts next month, and a \$22-million advertising campaign will stress

the "fun" of it all. A list of rules drawn up by the lottery's administrators said that it "shall be portrayed by an image of fun and entertainment while maintaining the dignity of the state," and lottery ads "shall not portray the lottery as a gambling activity, or as having any connection with gambling." The odds against being one of the \$2-million jackpot winners are 25 million to 1.

**Shorter Takes:** Dallas, its expressways chronically clogged with cars, is going ahead with a 143-mile (230-kilometer) rail transit system. It will be the second biggest in the country after New York's 230-mile network and will cost \$10 billion. ... New England had a per capita income of \$14,421 last year, the highest of any U.S. region. The national average was \$12,789. ... According to federal statistics, for every 100 American women over the age of 65 there are 42 men. ... Twenty percent of all new cars in the United States are leased instead of sold, and the figure is expected to grow to 50 percent in five years.

## High-Flown Drive Fails to Take Off

When the Air Transport Association, an airline lobbying group, heard that the Federal Aviation Administration might tighten restrictions on baggage that passengers carry on airplanes, it organized a write-in campaign among air travelers to oppose the idea.

Of the first 230 letters it has received copies of, however, 108 called for stricter rules. The New York Times reports. The passengers said they are as bothered by cabin luggage as members of the Association of Flight Attendants, which called for more stringent measures.

Although federal regulations require that carry-on baggage be of a size that can be stored under a seat or in a luggage compartment, flight attendants say passengers have managed to bring aboard surfboards, bird cages, cellos, lamp shades, fishing poles, tents and microwave ovens.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGGINS



**AND SO TO SLEEP** — In preparation for her flight aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger in January, Sharon Christa McAuliffe, 37, tries out a sleeping bag during a tour of a training simulator. The high school social studies teacher from Concord, New Hampshire, is assisted by Jack Lew, a mission training specialist.

## U.S. Senate Kills Proposal to Admit Thousands of Alien Farm Workers

By Robert Pear

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Senate, continuing debate on a comprehensive bill aimed at curbing illegal immigration, has narrowly rejected a proposed amendment to admit thousands of aliens to the United States as temporary farm laborers.

The sponsor of the immigration bill said Thursday that he expected passage within the next few days. The vote was 50-48, with 33 Republicans and 15 Democrats supporting the amendment. It was proposed by Senator Pete Wilson as the Senate began a second day of debate.

Mr. Wilson, a California Republican, had contended that without his amendment, the bill would "savage an important American industry," the producers of perishable fruit and vegetables, many of whom rely on illegal aliens to pick crops.

Sponsored by Senator Alan K. Simpson, a Republican of Wyoming, the immigration bill would prohibit employers from hiring illegal aliens. Employers would be subject to civil penalties of \$100 to \$2,000 for each illegal alien they hired. If there was a "pattern or practice" of violations, the employer would be subject to a penalty of \$1,000 to \$10,000 for each illegal alien hired.

The bill would grant legal status to illegal aliens who have lived in the United States since Jan. 1, 1980. But, in addition to attempt-

ing to slow the flow of illegal immigration with the civil and criminal penalties for employers, the legislation would strengthen enforcement by adding financial resources to the Border Patrol and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mr. Wilson said the bill would cut off the supply of workers that farmers need, on short notice, to harvest their crops.

"This bill," he said, "would force the grower to watch his crop slowly but irrevocably rot in the fields or on the trees if warm weather hastens the ripening process by a day or a week. These crops are ripe for harvest when they are ripe, not when the secretary of labor says they are ripe."

The senator later vowed to try to add the measure to a future bill. Without the provision, Mr. Wilson said, the immigration bill would force growers of perishable crops into "a situation of either breaking the law or losing the farm."

Under a provision of the Simpson bill, farmers could apply to the Labor Department to approve the entry of foreign workers, and the department would establish expedited procedures to review appeals in emergencies. Mr. Simpson said that this and other special provisions in his bill made Mr. Wilson's amendment unnecessary.

More than 200 perishable commodities are grown in the United States, according to the California senator, and he estimated their market value at \$23 billion. Under his proposal, foreign agricultural workers would be admitted to a specific region of the country for up to nine months a year and would be free to move from one grower to another within that region.

Twenty percent of the foreign workers' gross wages would be deposited in a trust fund and distributed to the workers only after they returned home.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat of Massachusetts, said that Mr. Wilson's proposal resembled "the pass laws of South Africa" because it would restrict foreign workers to a specific region of

the United States. "How will the attorney general know whether the workers are in the right district?" Mr. Kennedy asked.

Mr. Wilson rejected the comparison as "invidious." The pass laws of South Africa, he said, apply to South Africans, not to aliens. Mr. Wilson said that under his proposal, farmers would have to pay prevailing wages and provide housing or a housing allowance, as well as workers' compensation or similar insurance, to foreign agricultural workers.

Mr. Simpson noted that under his bill, farmers would be given three years longer than other employers to end the hiring of illegal aliens.

"I honestly don't know what more we could have done to meet the needs of Western growers, including those with perishable crops," he said. "Nothing I have ever done is enough" for them.

## Hunt Won't Seek U.S. Senate Seat

By Robert Pear

**WASHINGTON** — Former Governor James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina has decided not to run for the U.S. Senate in 1986, dampening the hopes of Democrats, who need to add a minimum of four seats in the next election to take control of the Senate.

The former two-term governor had considered making a bid for the seat amid speculation that the Republican incumbent, John P. East, will not seek re-election because of health problems. Mr. Hunt was widely regarded as his party's strongest candidate.

Mr. Hunt made an unsuccessful bid last year to unseat Senator Jesse Helms, the state's longtime Republican officeholder, in what turned out to be the most expensive and bitterly contested of any Senate race in 1984. The Helms-Hunt contest cost \$20 million, with Mr. Helms winning 52 percent of the vote to Mr. Hunt's 48 percent.

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## U.S. Officials Identify Tongue Sore As Early Symptom in AIDS Victims

United Press International

**ATLANTA** — U.S. health officials say they have identified an early symptom of AIDS — a tongue sore first noticed among victims in San Francisco four years ago at the start of the AIDS epidemic.

The national Centers for Disease Control urged health-care providers to watch for the sore as a diagnostic tool for early recognition and treatment of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The centers said the tongue sore or lesion, known as hairy leukoplakia, appears as raised white areas of thickening on the tongue and has a "hairy" appearance.

The sore was seen for the first time in San Francisco AIDS victims in 1981, the centers said. Since then it has been reported in AIDS patients examined in Paris, Copenhagen, London, Los Angeles, Baltimore and Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The centers said that from October 1981 to June of this year, 13 of 123 patients with hairy leukoplakia seen in San Francisco "were additionally diagnosed as having AIDS." Twenty others later developed the disease and 78 of the 123 tested positive for antibodies to the AIDS virus.

The Centers for Disease Control said Thursday that AIDS has killed 6,611 of the 13,074 victims reported to the centers as of Sept. 9.

## U.S. Opposes Soviet Ships' Mexico Visit

By Fred Hiatt

**WASHINGTON** — Two Soviet warships are expected to pay a port call to Mexico next month for the first time, and the U.S. State Department has expressed concern about the visit in a message to the Mexican government.

The planned visit is significant, one official said Thursday, because until now Soviet naval deployments to the Caribbean have included port calls only in Cuba.

"Obviously, we're concerned about the Soviet ability to move their ships in and out of the Caribbean," a State Department official said. "Mexico is an independent country and they can do what they want, but we have made our concerns known."

A Kashin guided-missile destroyer and a Krivak guided-missile frigate are expected to visit the eastern Mexican port of Veracruz on Oct. 4, officials said. The vessels now are in the North Atlantic steaming toward the Caribbean.

A spokesman for the Mexican Embassy here, Ricardo Ramirez, said he had no information about the visit and that the naval attaché in Washington also had not been informed.

"I don't know what the big concern is about," Mr. Ramirez said. "I know that American ships have been in Mexico, and European ships, many times."

The Reagan administration frequently has expressed concern about what it calls Moscow's efforts to increase Soviet influence in Central America and the Caribbean region.

"This is a brand-new thing we haven't seen before," the U.S. official said. "They have a blue-water navy now, and they're using it as you'd expect, for political presence."

Defense Department officials said that the Soviet Navy has visited the Caribbean 24 times since it began conducting exercises there in 1969.

**Suharto Starts European Trip**  
JAKARTA — President Suharto of Indonesia left for Europe on a visit to increase trade. The trip will include his first state visits to Warsaw Pact nations since he took power two decades ago after crushing a Communist-backed coup.

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## Contadora Group Presents Revised Peace Plan

The Associated Press

**PANAMA CITY** — The four-nation Contadora group has presented a new peace plan for Central America that softens provisions for removing foreign military advisers from the region, according to a diplomatic source close to the negotiations.

An earlier proposal by the group, which is comprised of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, called for the immediate removal of all military advisers, including U.S. personnel in El Salvador.

Diplomats meeting in Panama City said that the new plan should help move the governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua toward a formal peace agreement.

Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, the Mexican foreign minister, said that the new plan achieved "balance and symmetry" among the objections and suggestions of the Central American governments.

But soon after the proposal was announced on Thursday, the first day of a two-day meeting, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brock-

mann of Nicaragua denounced it as "something that defends totally the interests of the United States."

Changes in the document, he said, were "substantial changes, not refinements."

The new plan stipulates only that the advisers will be "gradually eliminated" from the region, the source said.

It also calls for a "reasonable balance of forces and the establishment of maximum limits on military development" in the region, instead of the freeze on new arms purchases that the Contadora

group urged a year ago, according to an internal briefing document.

Further details of the plan were not immediately available. But the diplomatic source said that it marked a "softening" of the original proposal presented by the Contadora group in September 1984.

The group has been trying since January 1983 to negotiate a peace treaty among the five Central American governments. It takes its name from the island off Panama where the foreign ministers of the four member nations first met.

The original treaty proposal was accepted by Nicaragua, but rejected by Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, reportedly at the strong urging of the Reagan administration. Guatemala had taken no public position.

The three U.S. allies objected to a provision calling for immediate removal of all foreign military advisers. The provision would have ended the U.S. presence in El Salvador, where Americans train Salvadoran soldiers.

Foreign Minister Jorge Abadía Arias of Panama said that the Central American governments would be asked to attend another meeting in Panama in two to three weeks to propose revisions to the new plan, and then would have another 45 days to comment on it.

Top diplomats from the Central American nations have joined the Contadora foreign ministers in their meeting in Panama City.

He said, some people said he had invented the threat to get publicity. "Now we have the confirmation," he added.

In the interview, Mr. Duarte noted that he had many enemies on both sides of the political spectrum. He said he had received "a threat of a strategic plan of action against my family" in June. At that time, he said, some people said he had invented the threat to get publicity. "Now we have the confirmation," he added.

Mr. Duarte said the commission would be able to assess the situation "without the factors which affect the president, who is the father, and which in turn could affect the analysis."

One senior Salvadoran government official said that the three-man team would assess any eventual demands by the kidnappers but did not say if they would make any final decisions.

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## Sir Ellis Waterhouse Is Dead at 80; Was Dean of U.K. Art Historians

By John Russell

**NEW YORK** — Sir Ellis Waterhouse, 80, the acknowledged dean of British art historians, a teacher and former director of the National Galleries of Scotland and the Barber Institute, has died of a heart attack at his home in Oxford, England.

Sir Ellis, who died Sept. 7, made a many-sided contribution to the study of art and to the development of new institutions. As a historian, he was as much at home with British 18th-century art as he was with Italian baroque painting. His books on Sir Joshua Reynolds and Thomas Gainsborough, although relatively brief, brought a new rigor to their subject matter.

His "British Painting, 1530-1790," first published in 1953, remains the standard introduction to its subject, and his "Dictionary of

British 18th Century Painters in Oils and Crayons," published in 1981, epitomized the studies of a lifetime and was unforgettably tart in its handling of artists whom he disliked.

From 1970 to 1973 he served the new Yale Center for British Art in New Haven, Connecticut, as its director of studies. More recently, he advised the J. Paul Getty Trust.

Sir Ellis was director of the National Galleries of Scotland in Edinburgh from 1949 to 1952, and he left there to become a Barber Professor of Fine Art at Birmingham University and director of the recently founded Barber Institute. During his 18 years there, he made the Barber Institute into one of the most distinguished of Britain's smaller museums.

John Kerans, 70, Guided Ship From China  
LONDON (Reuters) — John Kerans, 70, the British naval commander hailed as a hero after he stealthily guided the frigate Amethyst down China's Yangtze River and out of a Communist blockade in 1949, died Wednesday.

He was assistant naval attaché at the British Embassy at Nanjing where HMS Amethyst was on a regular replenishment run when caught up in the Chinese civil war and fired upon by Communists. Seventeen crew members, including the commanding officer, were killed. Mr. Kerans came on

board as its new commanding officer. He took advantage of a night's darkness to slip the ship out under the Communists' eyes, directing it 140 miles (225 kilometers) downstream to the open sea.

**Other Deaths:**  
William Alwyn, 80, a British composer who wrote film scores and symphonies, died Wednesday in a hospital near his home in Ipswich, eastern England.

Paul Flory, 75, who won the Nobel prize in chemistry and used his prize in a battle to protect the human rights of Soviet scientists, was found dead Monday of a heart attack in Big Sur, California.

Antoine Votto, 88, one of the regular conductors of Milan's La Scala opera house since 1923, died Monday at his home in Milan.

Harold Gomburg, 68, the principal oboist of the New York Philharmonic from 1943 to 1977, died Saturday of a heart attack in Capri, Italy.

Bartolome Cabangbang, 68, a former Philippine presidential candidate who led a large movement seeking U.S. statehood for the nation, died of a cerebral hemorrhage near Manila, the Philippine News Agency reported Friday.

Bob Porter, 54, the blind man who gave more than 150,000 trees to the poor over 16 Christmases, died Monday in Inglewood, California, of complications from diabetes.

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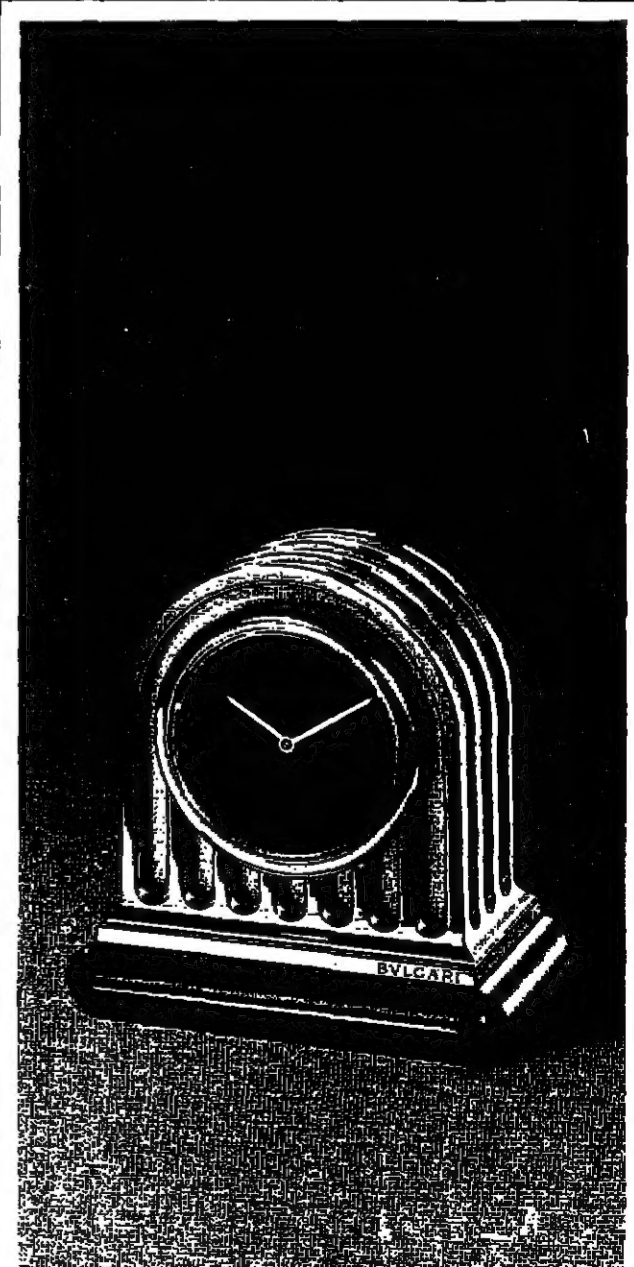


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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Cracks in Apartheid's Walls

For more than four and a half years President Reagan practiced "constructive engagement" with South Africa, and reform there proceeded at a pace that those who wish to end apartheid found completely unacceptable. Two days after he initiated mild sanctions, the Pretoria government pledged to restore South African citizenship to the millions of blacks from whom it had stolen that birthright, and the next day a weather-vane advisory commission called for abolition of the pass laws. It cannot all be due, of course, to Mr. Reagan's new receptivity to sanctions. The South Africans, insisting that they did not merely bend to pressure, say the changes were in the air for a long time. Yet less than a month ago President P. W. Botha apparently cranked up to make such changes, and did not. Soon new blows were delivered to the South African economy by private banks worried about their money, and then the Congress pressed Mr. Reagan into reversing course on sanctions. Did Pretoria conclude it had best make a gesture to him in order to earn passage back toward his patronage?

The reforms now being cited hardly prove a South African change of heart. Restoration of citizenship undermines the odious intent of apartheid to spin off blacks to tribal "homelands," making them foreigners in their own country. The restoration heightens the pressure on Pretoria to permit blacks an acceptable political role in South Africa. The pass laws, a

cornerstone of apartheid, control where blacks may live and work. Abolition would remove a savage instrument of white repression. The ruling whites offer up these measures as major alterations in apartheid. But they come so late and begrudgingly that many blacks are likely to find them thin gruel. They are what Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is a moderate among South African blacks, calls piecemeal reform of a sort that "no longer excites us." He adds: "I don't want apartheid reformed. I want it dismantled." By dismantling, he means ending the system that denies blacks full political rights. In all the twisting and turning of the Botha government, no signs are yet visible that it understands the rightness, urgency and inevitability of that goal. Some whites in South Africa, to be sure, may be thinking of taking this step. Five prominent businessmen, including an Afrikaner, were in Zambia on Friday for a first acknowledged meeting with the outlawed African National Congress. The five were at once defying the government's stated wishes and conducting a political reconnaissance. This is the sort of initiative the government is going to have to take. As long as it not only disenfranchises blacks but also locks up their natural leaders — the Reverend Allan Boesak is the latest of note to be jailed — it ensures that blacks will turn to other means of struggle, and it renders suspect and marginal its other initiatives.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Seven Still Are Missing

Israel has now freed the last Lebanese and Palestinians whose release was demanded in June by hijackers of a TWA airliner. The hijackers freed the last 29 American passengers on a tacit understanding that Israel would hold to its previous promise to liberate 766 captives taken from Lebanon. If it was a deal, it has been honored.

Where does that leave seven other Americans held imprisoned somewhere in Lebanon? Pretty much where they were before the notorious hijacking: out of the camera's sight, out of the public's mind. To remind, here are their names, and the lengths of their captivity:

Thomas Sutherland, agriculture dean at the American University in Beirut, held since June; David Jacobsen, director of the American University hospital, since May; Terry Anderson of The Associated Press, since March; Lawrence Jenco of Catholic Relief, since Janu-

ary; Peter Kilburn, an American University librarian, since December; Benjamin Weir, a hijacker since May; and William Buckley, political officer of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, since March 1984.

All are believed to be prisoners of kidnappers who are said to demand the release of 17 comrades convicted of terrorist crimes in Kuwait. The State Department insists it is urgent working for the Americans' release. Their families insist not enough is being done. In Damascus, a member of Congress was recently told that nothing could be done until Israel released the last Lebanese.

In this cruel game, all that may be true, or false. What is certain is that leaders behave differently when hostages are prime-time news. If the seven Americans are half-forgotten, the fault lies in ourselves.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Soviet Spy Defects

The defection of Oleg A. Gordievsky has to be treated with circumspection. The likelihood is that of a long-running spy coming in from the cold, rather than that of a loyal Kremlin servant suddenly seeing the light. Because the Russians know he is gone, and thus that we know what he knows, there is no option for letting matters lie. The 25 (Russians he named as spies) have to go.

It would be a miserable pity if the exit of the 25 is taken as signal for Anglo-Soviet freeze. Mr. Gordievsky, sure enough, will be busy singing many fascinating songs. But the overriding need, at a time of tension and opportunity, is the need for statesmen and politicians across the divide to talk to each other. And letting spying get in the way of that is letting one constrained set of means dictate an altogether barren end.

—The Guardian (London).

### Peres at the Halfway Point

A year has passed since Israel began, unenthusiastically, its experiment in political cohabitation. On Sept. 13, 1984, Shimon Peres assumed a 25-month leadership of a government of national unity after a parliamentary majority could not be formed. In October 1986, Likud's Yitzhak Shamir will take over. No one harbored much hope for this "government by relay." It has, however, survived without too much embarrassment. Now halfway through his term, Mr. Peres's record is mixed but, on the whole, honorable. A man of conciliation and compromise, the prime minister has helped relax Israeli political life. There is a little less talk of the Holocaust and the Bible and much more discussion of the health of the economy and of the technological challenges Israel faces.

—J.-P. Langellier in Le Monde (Paris).

### Protection From Ourselves

An unsettling aspect of the protectionist debate emerges from follow-up interviews of respondents to a New York Times-CBS News poll. The poll revealed that most Americans

think the Japanese work harder and make better products, and that U.S. complaints about unfair trade practices are a form of scapegoating. Consider this typical response: "Here, guys want to retire and buy a motor home, travel around the country. That's just thinking of the individual, selfishly. The Japanese worker is thinking, 'I am putting out a quality product I am proud of.'"

At a time many in Congress insist they sense a wave of protectionist sentiment, this poll's findings suggest the opposite. Think of the gall of calling ourselves overpaid loafers in one breath and in the next demanding that the government protect us from the consequences.

—The Dallas Morning News.

### Birmingham: An Indian View

Those killed and most of those injured in the Birmingham riots are said to be Indian settlers, while the property destroyed belonged both to Indian and Pakistani immigrants. The government reportedly views the riots as an isolated example of lawlessness. What happened is neither all that isolated nor a matter of spontaneous lawlessness. If immigrants from the West Indies attacked Asians in Birmingham, it was not for reasons of color. Social and economic factors are at the root of the problem: an unemployment rate far above the national level, feelings of racial discrimination, drugs and urban decay.

—The Indian Express (New Delhi).

### OPEC: Down, Hardly Out

The OPEC share of world oil liftings has fallen to around 30 percent. But the organization's exports still account for more than 70 percent of worldwide oil trading. And the proven oil reserves of the Soviet Union and the United States, like those of the British sector of the North Sea, will at present consumption rates be exhausted in 15 years, whereas many OPEC countries can expect continued liftings for something like 70 years. Sooner or later, the industrialized nations will have to reckon with a renewed OPEC stranglehold unless they find adequate substitutes.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## A Narrow View on the Clever Mr. Gorbachev

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The period leading up to a summit meeting is a time for expansiveness, and Mikhail Gorbachev has been adroitly feeding the feeling. His interview in Time magazine and the hints he dropped to a visiting delegation of U.S. senators have raised hopes that this really is a man we can do business with — to quote Margaret Thatcher and, most recently, Claiborne Pell, one of the senatorial pilgrims to Moscow. Can we indeed? A close reading of Mr. Gorbachev's fall offensive suggests another view: the narrow view.

The expansive view derives largely from the vaunted Gorbachev style. Not so much his tailoring or his wife, but his language. He speaks Western-style. It is his rhetorical style that has him "running rings around Reagan in pre-summit propaganda," as Tom Wicker put it.

Western-style is hard to miss. It is characterized by:

1) The language of shared hopes: "We also believe it immoral to waste hundreds of billions on developing means of annihilation, while hundreds of millions of people go

hungry...." Spoken like Willy Brandt. The famine victims of Ethiopia, where Mr. Gorbachev sinks millions for weaponry and little for food, will be pleased with the news. 2) An air of mutual tolerance: "We have never accused the U.S. of being an 'evil empire.' Perhaps, but as the analyst Dimitri Simes points out, in the past 12 months the Russians have accused the United States of preparing to invade Lebanon over the TWA hijacking, and of a role in both the assassination of Indira Gandhi and the destruction of the Air India plane. 3) Enough "moral equivalence" to fuel a season of neoconservative conferences: "We have something to say about... violations of human rights in America itself.... Is it worthwhile for the sake of that to set up a summit meeting?" And, "Neither the president nor I will be able to ignore the mood in our respective countries or that of our allies." More good news, this time for voters in Moscow and Prague. On the whole, he is stylish. And

style is not of itself proof of bad faith. What is most troubling is Mr. Gorbachev's substance: pre-summit politics of the narrowest kind. Single-issue politics. For Mr. Gorbachev this is the "star wars" summit meeting.

Follow his discussions and all roads lead to "star wars." And yet the remarkable thing about his two hours with the Time editors and his three with the senators is the fact that Mr. Gorbachev said absolutely nothing new on the subject. Unless, that is, you count the concession that he will permit fundamental research on "star wars." As Senator Sam Nunn explained the proposal: "We will allow you to think."

Thank you, General Secretary. As a concession, this amounts to permitting the sun to rise in the East on a daily basis. In reality Mr. Gorbachev's concession is a reiteration of the most self-serving Soviet position at the Geneva arms talks. He demands that nonfundamental research, such as predevelopment activity involving models, be banned.

Of course he does. This is precisely the kind of activity that open societies cannot hide and that closed societies specialize in hiding. Any such ban would be unilateral. The other headline-making offer was that if the United States would give up "star wars," the Russians would make radical proposals, presumably for reducing offensive weapons, on "the very next day." This, "The Day After, Soviet-style," is an elegantly crafted way of repeating the Soviet stone wall position at Geneva: no negotiations on anything, until the U.S. side first gives up its trump card.

In nonexpansive times, this is known as a precondition, and generally considered unhelpful, as the diplomats say, to the success of negotiation. Today it is considered a sign of flexibility, cause for hope. Is there a reason for hope? If Mr. Gorbachev really is hinting at a deal — restraints on strategic defenses in exchange for restraints on offensive missiles — then he can do two things. First, make clear the deal is a duet for simultaneous, not sequential, play. No "day after." More important, do it at Geneva. Seriousness is shown there, not in the press or in huddles with touring senators.

There is one more thing Mr. Gorbachev might consider, one of those "propaganda gestures" for which he likes to feign disdain — a gesture that would make no dent in his strategic posture, yet genuinely impress those cynics not yet swept up by his style or his substance. He could set free Andrei Sakharov, Anatoli Shcharansky, and the thousands of Soviet Jews for whom the system is a prison and who ask only to be allowed to leave.

If good pre-summit atmospherics is what Mr. Gorbachev wants, that is the way to achieve it. It is unlikely he will try. The senators noted that he cut off all questions on Afghanistan and human rights. ("Unfortunately," allowed one senator.) While he holds to his negotiating preconditions, and his prisoners, it will be hard to think of Gorbachev the Statesman as anything but a clever politician of the highest style and of the narrowest vision.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## A Proper Use for 'Star Wars': Trade It for Peace

By Robert Kleiman

WASHINGTON — U.S. strategy for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Geneva hinges on a crucial decision facing the American president about space weapons.

Mr. Reagan's advisers are divided on his "star wars" scheme, as his Strategic Defense Initiative is called. One view favors putting the SDI on the table as a "bargaining chip" in the Geneva negotiations, which resume next week. America would accept limits on missile defenses in exchange for cuts in strategic offensive weapons.

That view dominates within the State Department, the National Security Council and the military. The belief is that an arms control agreement that benefits U.S. security should be sought. But without limits on missile defenses, it would be impossible for the Russians to reduce offensive weapons when they may need a larger force to counter future U.S. defenses.

Another group, including Pentagon civilians, some military men and the Republican right, sees the SDI as a useful monkey wrench in the Geneva machinery. They oppose limits on the U.S. buildup. By refusing to accept limits on the SDI, they hope to block arms control agreements that, they fear, will halt the U.S. buildup while Moscow continues its buildup.

A compromise united the bargaining-chip and monkey-wrench factions in January. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger agreed to enlarge the agenda to include space weapons, on two conditions: holding firm for heavily disproportionate

reductions in land missiles, and avoiding any "negotiations" now to limit space defenses. The Americans were authorized to "discuss" the SDI but only to lecture the Russians on the advantages of missile defense over the doctrine of deterrence.

The compromise has lasted because both groups wanted the SDI to gain credibility, as it has, from increased congressional appropriations. And the Soviet posture was as unyielding as the American. Moscow demanded an unverifiable ban on all space defense research. That would halt most U.S. but few Soviet programs.

But Moscow now hints that it might be willing to distinguish between some research permitted by the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty and the development, testing and deployment that is banned by the treaty. Mikhail Gorbachev also is promising "radical" reductions — up to 40 percent, Moscow hints — in offensive arms if missile defenses are limited.

Members of the bargaining-chip faction are interested in this. But until they get more detailed proposals favorable to American interests, they are hesitant to open a bloody interagency battle. American negotiators instead will ask Moscow for formal proposals with precise numbers.

But Kremlin moderates have similar internal problems. That is why past negotiations have

usually hinged on American proposals. So responsiveness over the lack of progress in Geneva is growing in Congress and among the North Atlantic Treaty Organization governments.

The Geneva stalemate is preventing progress toward reductions that the Europeans seek in Soviet medium-range missiles aimed at them. It frustrates European efforts for East-West accord that even leaders as conservative as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain consider politically necessary. And it aids anti-NATO groups in European opposition parties.

Most NATO governments want the United States to start negotiating soon to trade off the SDI for Soviet offensive missile cuts. They fear that the program's momentum could get both superpowers committed to defenses that are destabilizing, expensive, yet ineffective. Some in Washington who feel that way are trying their hand at drafting a Reagan-Gorbachev agreement instructing their negotiators to negotiate.

It is worth trying. The Kremlin faces critical decisions on a five-year investment split between military and civilian needs. President Reagan might influence that decision by convincing Mr. Gorbachev that serious talks to trade parts of SDI for offensive missile cuts are possible.

The writer is working on a book on the Western Alliance as a visiting research fellow at London's Royal Institute of International Affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Veto: When the President's Vote Is All That Counts

By Henry Steele Commager

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Americans have always been of two minds about democracy. On the one hand, Vox Populi, Vox Dei. The voice of the people is the voice of God. On the other hand, Alexis de Tocqueville was right when he warned — as John Adams had before him — against the "tyranny of the majority." Even Thomas Jefferson could not quite make up his mind. Witness his first inaugural address: "The will of the majority is in all cases to prevail" but "that will... must be reasonable."

Who then is to decide reasonableness — the majority, speaking through legislatures, or the executive, exercising the power to veto?

The response generally seems to have depended on men and issues. If it is the king or royal governors, even unsympathetic presidents and governors of their own choosing, Americans seem to fear tyranny. When, during the Colonial era, royal governors vetoed whatever colonial legislation they disapproved — as they had a right to do except in Connecticut and Rhode Island — legislators outwitted them by adding special provisions close to a governor's heart in their own appropriations.

Benjamin Franklin explained the technique: "In Pennsylvania it became the regular practice to have orders on the Treasury in his [the governor's] favor presented along with the bills to be signed, so that he might actually receive the former before he should sign the latter."

The first example of royal tyranny offered by Jefferson to royal governors of Independence was that George III "has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good." And when the states framed their own constitutions only three granted their elected governors even a limited veto.

A decade's experience with the follies of unruly state legislatures, however, had a sobering effect. When the Founding Fathers came to frame a national government, they readily granted the president power to veto congressional bills subject to reversal by two-thirds of both houses. To be sure, they might not have given that far had it not been for the prospect of General George Washington presiding with austere dignity over their deliberations. Who would dare ex-

press misgivings about a president in the presence of that Olympian figure? Early presidents exercised their veto power sparingly. Washington twice, Adams and Jefferson not at all. James Madison five times and James Monroe once; total vetoes from 1789 to 1865, only 36.

Within a few years that changed. In the 1860s and 1870s, the veto became a weapon in the party struggle over Reconstruction. When the Democrats finally returned to power

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ably of little value to the country. What are some of the pros and cons of legalizing the veto?

First the pros: The veto would go far to end the devious practice of exploiting resources designed for the good of the whole for local and often personal profit.

Second, it would save money — though not much — and it might raise standards of political morality. Third, it might save time and resources for a Congress already burdened by a budget of fantastic proportions, discouraging ideas designed to benefit a party or a particular congressman and, at the same time, relieve many congressmen of improper local pressures.

Arguments against. First, the item veto is not really necessary. The same end could be achieved by following state practice of writing into the appropriations bills a provision permitting executive vetoes for extraneous items.

Second, it would enhance the executive power — already spreading in all directions — by permitting the president to usurp an authority specifically assigned to the Congress.

Third, it would give the president a powerful weapon to punish or reward individual congressmen. He could

also reward supporters by withholding the veto on their particular items.

Fourth, it would distract both Congress and president from their major responsibility by encouraging intensive investigation as to the validity of innumerable petty projects.

And fifth, since the veto is provided in the Constitution, the courts might hold that legislation permitting an item veto on a possibly different basis (e.g. majority vote) was of dubious constitutionality. That, in turn, would make the courts vulnerable to the charge of meddling into "questions of a political nature."

These arguments are nicely balanced. Perhaps the only solution to this vexatious problem is one rooted in those ideals of virtue ever-present in the minds of the Founding Fathers: Abolish the residential requirement for the Congressmen, thus freeing them from a special responsibility to a particular constituency and permitting any high-minded constituency to elect high-minded congressmen. And at the same time elect presidents who, like John Quincy Adams, refuse to use their power for patronage or for mere partisan purposes.

The writer, Simpson lecturer at Amherst College, is author of "The Empire of Reason" and other books. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Beware Red Carpets

Regarding "It Was an Adult's Job That a Girl Did" (Aug. 29):

Ellen Goodman says she could not imagine what America had to fear from Samantha Smith's goodwill trip to the Soviet Union and adds, "There is little to fear from the red-carpet treatment." Does Ms. Goodman mean the same opinion about the similarly intended "red carpet" that Adolf Hitler unrolled for foreign visitors to the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936?

Many journalists beam on this day the effect this "treatment" had on gullible visitors.

"There is one thing worse than war — slavery."

JIM PRICE, Trieste, Italy.

### Half-Hearted Sanctions

It was pathetic to watch Ronald Reagan deliver a watered-down version of the economic sanctions bill against the South African government on Monday. It is an embarrassment to have one's president shamed into adopting a moral stance and into promoting the very precepts by which his country professes to be governed — namely, the preservation and enhancement of human dignity and political freedom.

Still, the people and their elected representatives have demonstrated that not even a president will be al-

## Why Japan Must Spend Much More

By Flora Lewis

BERLIN — Attempts to stem the mounting pressure for trade protectionism are breaking down. President Reagan's recent complaints against the European Community, Japan, South Korea and Brazil were pipericks, intended to divert Congress from launching a barrage against imports. They are not likely to defuse the fury on Capitol Hill, but they probably will increase foreign demands for retaliation.

The danger to world trade is growing too serious to deal with in this piecemeal way, especially when so many countries are unable to service their enormous debts with export earnings. There needs to be a much broader, intensive international effort to reverse the imbalance in trade and prevent contraction. The biggest burden necessarily falls on Japan; it is building surpluses like a sorcerer's apprentice who found how to start a magic formula but cannot turn it off. It is not enough for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to suggest that his compatriots buy a little more from abroad. He must explain to Japanese consumers that they are really paying for their exports, in effect subsidizing consumers in other countries for no return even as they contribute to unemployment abroad.

Japan is a case where the prevailing ideology about saving government spending is contradicted. It needs to spend much more on housing, public services and infrastructure, and in ways that will generate demand for imports to bring a better balance.

U.S. pressure on Japan has tended to urge a big increase in military spending so as to soak up some of the resources flooding markets elsewhere. This is unwise and could destabilize Asia.

A much better approach would be for the industrial countries to remind Japan of how the Marshall Plan helped turn around a devastated world economy and send trade soaring to everyone's benefit.

In those postwar days the United States had all the goods to sell, but nobody had dollars to buy. If a reasonable part of Japan's surplus were devoted to foreign aid to struggling developing countries, it would expand markets for all with a better chance for equilibrium.

West Germany too needs to increase spending. The fight against inflation has been largely successful, but there comes a point where the cure provokes new distortions. It took too long for the major economic powers to react to inflation and to force it down. Now, selectively, those whose excess trade is working to depress other economies have a responsibility to generate consumption.

There have been dramatic changes in the economic scene since a decade ago. Economic aid prices provoked major distortions and changed the patterns of world commerce. But now, oil exporters have overcommitted their reduced earnings. There has been a new shift in the economic scales that requires new adjustments in the flow of goods and money.

These are major issues that should have been addressed at the economic summit meeting in May. The opportunity was frittered away. There will be another chance at the World Bank-International Monetary Fund meeting next month in Seoul.

The basic trouble is that national economic decisions remain uncoordinated in an intertwined world where their impact is inevitably international. The international tools for shoring up world economic health are far short of the needs.

Mr. Reagan has been consistent with his principles in resisting American protectionism as far as he can. But the fact that he felt obliged to make concessions and is still being pushed hard is proof that reliance on market forces is not enough to prevent intolerable disruptions.

In global economics, it takes government intervention to protect free markets and free trade. Few governments are prepared to sacrifice advantages even though it is in their long-term interest. But the international community can provide the context in which a Japanese prime minister, for example, would find it possible and advisable to explain to his people why Japan should invest more at home and expand foreign aid for their own future benefit.

There is no country but the United States that can lead the way to new agreements. It is a far better way than allowing trade to shrink, launching retaliations, and then desperately seeking a way out of the crisis.

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

### No Excuse for the Bomb

I disagree with Stanley Woodward (Letters, Sept. 7). Had the atomic bombs not been dropped, the U.S. was on probably would have taken part in an invasion of Japan and I might have been killed. But it was unforgivable to massacre those civilians. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not legitimate targets.

PATRICK J.N. BURY, Dublin.

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**By Henry Kamm**  
*New York Times Service*

**RESCUED AT SEA** — Video from the British luxury ship *Costa Concordia* shows refugees were picked up Sept. 10.

**By Joseph Fitchett**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**Figure 1**



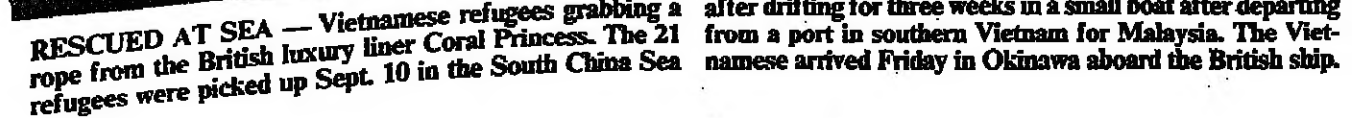
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By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

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**ATHENS** — Kurdish guerrillas have released two Japanese and two South Korean technicians held

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}^+ + \text{O}^-$



The Rimless  
Folding Glasses  
Die Rimless faltbrille  
PORSCHE DESIGN

**CARRERA**

* US\$ prices and £ prices are subject to rate of exchange. Prices are for all 6 classes including air mail postage and winning list after each class. No seasonal charges. Exchange rate as of July 1985		City <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"></table>
<b>VALID ONLY WHERE LEGAL "NOT AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS OF SINGAPORE"</b>		Country <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"></table>
<b>PLEASE INCLUDE PAYMENT, WHEN YOU ORDER AFTER OCT. 4, 1985</b>		

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.







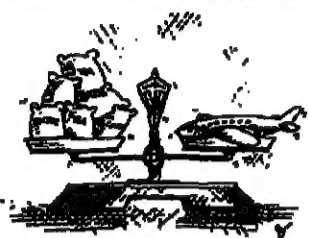
# COUNTERTRADE

## What Is This Thing Called Countertrade?

Why use countertrade when straightforward buying and selling can do the trick more quickly and efficiently? Over 2,000 years ago the Romans introduced gold and silver coins for use in foreign trade. The system developed over the centuries, giving rise to great banking dynasties and profitable merchant capitalism. However, by the early 1970s, an increasing balance-of-payments disequilibrium arose between the Western industrialized nations on the one hand and the Eastern and Third World countries on the other. In each case (East and South), indebtedness began to reach unmanageable proportions. In order for the West to be able to keep selling its exports to the Comcon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries, and developing countries to get access to essential technology, there was a return to the age-old system of barter and its later-day offshoot, countertrade.

However, as people in the highly specialized field will gladly admit, countertrade is a delicate art fraught with difficulties and verging at all times on confusion. The world is simply not teeming with profitable countertrade deals just waiting to be snapped up.

Generally speaking, the larger Western exporters—be they multinationals or major nationalized industries—will have their own trading organizations dealing exclusively with marketing abroad under unfavorable conditions.



There are many specialist firms in the field, however, who for a fee will accept full responsibility for these transactions and will recommend the most promising procedure. Many major banks operate trading houses that claim to be able to set up deals to benefit all partners.

### Glossary of Terms

The terminology associated with countertrade is so complex that a brief summary of the principal expressions may not be amiss.

Barter, of course, refers to the earliest form of exchange. Instead of receiving payment, the exporter will receive goods from his import partner. By selling the offered goods the exporter will receive the

funds to cover the value of his exports. Payment is made exclusively by the counterparty of the agreed products. Thus barter transaction runs the risk of non-delivery of goods. This risk can best be avoided if the barter goods are delivered to the exporter first.

Counterpurchase was probably the most frequently used method of countertrade during the early 1980s, particularly in deals with the Comcon countries, although it has now been extended to trade with the developing world. In counterpurchase, the exporter receives payment for goods supplied to his import partner. However, the exporter commits himself in a parallel contract to purchase goods for a certain percentage value of his export contract from the importer's country. He can fulfill this commitment himself or, if he has approved a "third-party clause" in his contract, he can transfer this commitment to another partner. Delivery and counterdelivery in most cases take place within five years of each other.

Compensation refers to a counterpurchase arrangement in which delivery and counterdelivery are covered by one contract and the goods are given monetary value. The deliveries do not have to take place simultaneously. The time limit for completion of the countercommitment is usually about three years.

Cooperation is also a form of counterpurchase, whereby the exporter declares his willingness to pass on the manufacture of certain products, either wholly or partially, to an appropriate foreign company.



Merx's trading room in Linz relies on direct connections to international commodity exchanges in New York, Chicago and London.

The foreign trade company can, in return, make certain purchases from the exporter.

Buy-back is an increasingly popular system. In this form of countertrade the importer pays the exporter for the supplied plant (or know-how) with products that

will be produced by the plant when it is completed (or using the know-how provided). The great advantage to the exporter in this instance is the chance to benefit from cheap labor and low-cost raw materials and to get a foothold in a potential long-term market.

Evidence and Escrow Accounts are means of organizing a counterpurchase in such a way that the exporter can meet counterpurchase requirements by reimbursing himself out of funds generated through his own purchase in the importer's country.

All the terms listed so far are relatively straightforward. Considerably more complicated, and impossible to describe adequately in a nutshell, are the clearing and the switch deals that entail multilateral links between exporters, importers and brokers in widely separated

markets. Clearing payments can be utilized for payments to third countries, e.g., in trade with developing countries. Through this method of payment it is possible for the Western exporter to convert "soft" clearing currencies into "hard" currencies.

## A New Name in World Trading

Presenting his company's annual report for 1984, Richard Kirchweyer, chairman of Chemie Linz AG, Austria's largest producer of fertilizers and pharmaceuticals, referred to a profit of 45 million schillings deriving from the fully-owned subsidiary Mexx. This was 0.24 percent of the registered turnover (17.64 billion schillings) of the infant enterprise which, since its birth in 1983, has made a significant impact on international trade.

Much of the credit for this modest but significant figure must go to Kirchweyer himself, who was brought in to get the chemical business out of the red. In 1984 he was able to tell the owners, the Republic of Austria, that he had done so. It was at his instigation that Mexx Handelsgesellschaft (Trading Company) was formally founded, inspired no doubt by the favorable showing made by the other Linz industrial giant, Voest-Alpine, with its Intertrading organization.

Until the advent of Mexx, each of the four divisions at Chemie Linz maintained its own distribution and trading structure, both for historical reasons and because of conflicting interests. With a good sense of priorities, Kirchweyer appointed the Chemie Linz purchasing manager, Helmut Scheidl, as director of the new supertrading arm.

### The Oil Connection

With annual purchases of raw materials running from 5 billion to 6 billion schillings, Scheidl already had a clear idea of the needs of Chemie Linz. Existing countertrade and compensation deals could be streamlined and turned to better purpose in several ways. First and foremost, Chemie Linz could benefit by getting—cautiously—into the crude oil business. For these days chemicals are inexorably bound up with petroleum products. Analysis showed that 90 percent of the raw material requirements of Chemie Linz depended on crude oil. At the same time it could not be overlooked that many oil-producing countries were setting up their own refineries near the wellheads and providing favorable conditions for on-the-spot purchase of their products.

By utilizing these sources for ethylene, propylene, benzol or phenol and, if necessary, trading them locally for other essentials, great savings could be effected. The same logic applied to the purchase

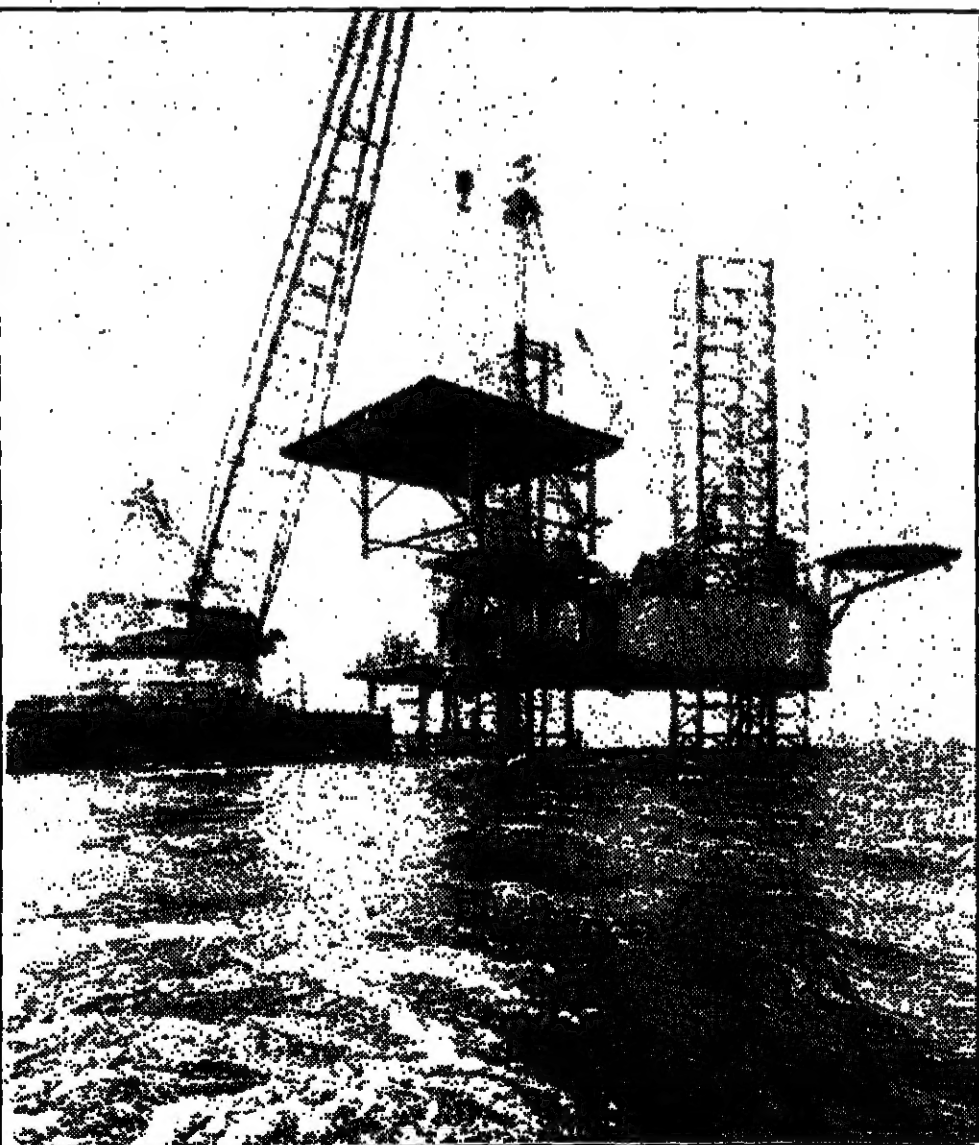
of raw phosphate needed in the manufacture of fertilizers. Mexx spotted the chance to cut costs for Chemie Linz by supplying overseas customers locally, the trade being backed by the parent firm's good

### A Global View

It is this strictly practical, economical approach to international trade that Mexx offers its business partners. A small headquarters

reflex services, instantaneous decisions can easily be made at Austrian headquarters where a global view of the situation is available.

Mexx has already started to branch out in the field of fertilizers.



Chemie Linz has found it profitable to get into the oil business.

name coupled with an assurance that if anything went wrong, Chemie Linz could always provide the goods from Austria.

Thanks to the prevailing atmosphere in world oil markets, the theory quickly proved workable and has paid off in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Satisfactory rather than spectacular, because, as Kirchweyer insists, it is not his intention to press for large turnover. It does not matter if Mexx turnover drops by 30 percent or more from one year to the next. It only has to show a profit.

staff, working with highly sophisticated communications and data-link equipment, keeps in constant touch with Chemie Linz offices located in some 20 countries around the world. These are not always in conventional centers of trade. In West Africa, for instance, Mexx picked Lomé, in Togo, for a representative office because it produced major developments in the peach business there. The Lomé representative also happens to be an expert in "planting" coffee and cocoa, so both sides are well served. With the help of teleprinters and

It has established a trading company in Greenwich, Conn. to cover the United States and adjacent markets. It intends to set up something similar in the Far East, but exactly where that will be—Hong Kong, Singapore, the Philippines—has not been decided. One thing is certain: Mexx will soon be setting up shop in Jeddah in order to be in direct contact with the Saudi Arabian petrochemical and crude-oil business. As Mexx director Helmut Scheidl repeats: Mexx is chemicals, and chemicals are crude oil.

## Some firms bring expertise to countertrade, some bring financing. Bankers Trust brings both.

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Such single-source assistance in countertrade reflects Bankers Trust's merchant banking philosophy: a philosophy that says a bank should do far more than lend money.

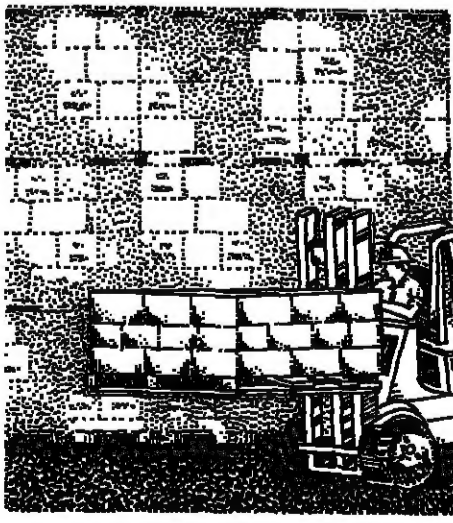
BT International Corporation embodies the Bank's long, strong tradition of trade finance.

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# COUNTERTRADE



AWT experts advise on everything from coffee to cars.

## A Risky but Interesting Business

After 65 years in the business, one Austrian company's mature judgment of countertrade. The risks are very high, but since there is hardly any country nowadays which does not indulge in it, we can expect it to remain important for the next five to 10 years. Alexander Waldstein, managing director of AWT, Austria's international trade and finance corporation, was speaking in Vienna this summer about the current activities of this enterprise, the oldest of its kind in Austria. Founded in 1920, AWT is a fully-owned subsidiary of Creditanstalt-Bankverein, the country's largest commercial bank. This financial backing is indispensable for the company's far-flung operations in all areas of foreign trade, export consulting and export financing.

Since the early days, AWT has been engaged in solving trade problems with Austria's neighbors in Central and Southeast Europe.

However, countertrade activities have expanded since the early 1980s to cover virtually the whole world, and AWT has naturally moved with the times. It maintains branch offices in Jakarta, Cairo and London, with three other offices abroad shortly to be opened. Even though their locations have not been divulged, it is perhaps indicative that AWT already operates—through West German trading houses—in South America and East Asia (Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong).

### Expert Experience

Now, as ever, AWT sees itself primarily as a service institution for clients of its parent bank Creditanstalt. With a small staff—60 at headquarters in Vienna and about 20 in the field at any given time—AWT relies heavily on its experts, who have to understand everything from Lada cars from the

Soviet Union to coffee beans from Colombia. This is especially important when a customer has countertrade problems and AWT needs to arrange a barter deal or a switch operation.

AWT has a long fund of experience which enables it to be an efficient partner in all types of transactions. It can negotiate barter, counterpurchase, buy-back and co-operation contracts and, where requested, take over such obligations in its own name. The Austrian company differs from its counterparts in the United States in that it actually does the business instead of acting only as a matchmaker.

As Waldstein explains, the limited banking license enjoyed by AWT gives it the edge: when the classical methods of financing an export to a single country are not feasible, AWT can step in to provide a complete package of in-house measures. Its own trade program mainly covers timber and

related products, chemicals, foodstuffs, metals and textiles. And in these fields the offer includes not only financing but also market research, marketing and distribution—all tailored to meet individual needs. Developing countries with heavy loan commitments are particularly anxious to acquire a marketing network (which they usually cannot afford) for their goods. Thus if they get an assurance of marketing, they are likely to accept the AWT customer's product.

### Action vs. Reaction

The considerable risks involved include quality, performance, absorbability of the market and—last but not least—political instability. Waldstein declines to put a concrete figure on turnover but says: "If one goes about it cautiously and realistically, it is nevertheless an interesting business. We do not

run after countertrade. We are all bankers at heart, and can earn more—and sleep better—by conducting business along classical banking lines. What we are doing is not so much 'acting as' reacting. With the degree of indebtedness unlikely ever to sink back to the level it had at the beginning of the 1960s, we go into the market under very difficult circumstances and do our best to help a customer in his business. This is why trading houses tied to banks have become so large recently—because traditional methods of trading have not been possible."

For a relatively small country such as Austria, whose very survival depends on exporting, it is important to find alternate ways of selling when the classical routes are closed. The same applies to most European countries, although not so much to the United States, because of its large domestic market.

## Austria's Largest Trading House

Intertrading is a name that symbolizes security in the uncertain world of barter-trade. Voest-Alpine Intertrading is a fully-owned subsidiary of Austria's main national industrial enterprise, which established its reputation as a steel producer, but which has branched out to such an extent that iron and steel now account for only 15 percent of the group's turnover.

VAIT, or the "Trader" as it is referred to in Austria, was created in the late 1970s out of the need to disentangle the multifarious compensation arrangements Voest-Alpine had entered into over the years, particularly with the Council of Mutual Economic Aid countries. At about that time the then Austrian chancellor, Bruno

agricultural, chemicals. Within a short time VAIT entered the oil business, trading on both long and short-term conditions. Barter deals with crude oil now form the bulk of current turnover: 84 percent in 1984.

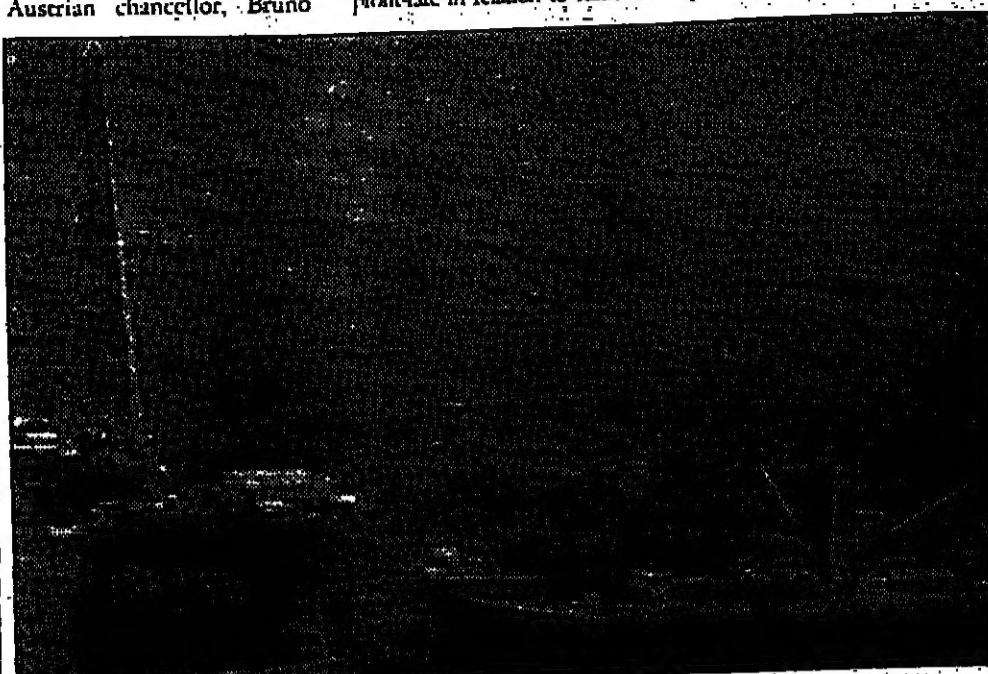
### Rapid Growth

A glance at the balance sheet reveals VAIT's explosive development. Whereas in 1980 Intertrading showed a turnover of 3.3 billion schillings, in 1983 it was 32.9 billion, and in 1984 the figure had jumped to 124.4 billion schillings. Now, although profits from VAIT are not explicitly listed in the Voest-Alpine group company report, Aptelner is emphatic that "profitable in relation to turnover

for countertrade and barter transactions. In particular the 'bridging function' of VAIT has proved invaluable when it comes to fulfilling contracts for the construction of new industrial plants by Voest-Alpine. Here VAIT can, and does, develop its total product marketing capability through buy-back and switch-trade arrangements.

### A Firm Backing

VAIT has the advantage of being backed by the solid Voest-Alpine structure, based in Linz, with the neutral Republic of Austria behind it. Many of the existing Voest-Alpine representative offices around the world have been expanded to accommodate a VAIT specialist. In half a dozen cases—



Barter deals with crude oil form the bulk of VAIT's turnover.

Kreisky, approached the new Voest-Alpine director-general, Herbert Aptelner, about the need for Austria to set up a trading house.

Initially Intertrading was confined to negotiating with Voest-Alpine products, although the intention was to widen the scope swiftly so as to incorporate other Austrian firms and thus increase the opportunities for business. Starting with a few billion schillings in compensation obligations, VAIT soon moved into independent trading, concentrating at first on steel, foodstuffs, cement and

is at the international level, i.e. between 0.1 and 0.5 percent." In this case the minimum earnings from VAIT last year would have been 124.4 million schillings. Other independent reports put them as high as twice that figure, around a quarter of a billion schillings.

It is not easy to identify the full extent of VAIT's importance within the Voest-Alpine group. However, given the worldwide commitment nowadays to compensation trade, it is clear that the company's situation would be seriously weakened without this additional outlet.

East Berlin, Hong Kong, Jeddah, Manila, Singapore, and Tokyo—special Intertrading subsidiaries have been set up.

Oil is big business for VAIT. However, since it does not market the finished product(s) in Austria itself, but only on third markets, there is little resentment among home-based dealers. Moreover, oil is a risky business with sudden price movements, so that setbacks can, and do, occur from time to time. The overall trend, though, as shown by the massive 1984 turnover, still favors VAIT.

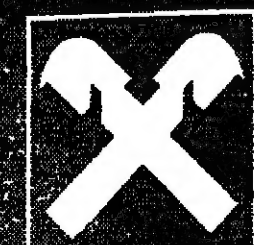
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البيان

# Still a Controversial Alternative: a Nigerian Case History

Nigeria's new military regime, headed by Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, announced upon coming to power at the end of August that it intended to review all the countertrade deals negotiated since the beginning of the year by the former government of President Mohammed Buhari.

After a brief but dynamic foray into oil-for-goods contracts with

increasingly difficult to procure financial assistance from its trading partners. This led to a sharp drop in the level of imports, resulting in a shortage of raw materials and spare parts, which meant that local industries were able to work at only a fraction of their installed capacity. In addition, the shortage of consumer goods and basic foodstuffs cut into the living standards

exchange for some 40,000-50,000 barrels a day (b/d) of Nigerian crude oil.

France's state-controlled oil firm, Elf Aquitaine, was to lift some 50,000 b/d and, in turn, the trading concern Société Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain (SCOA) was to furnish sugar and CKDs for the Peugeot utility-vehicle assembly plant near Lagos. There was also a \$125 million cash component in the French deal.

Austria's Voest-Alpine Intertrading, the commercial affiliate of the state-controlled Voest-Alpine engineering group, was to supply steel, building equipment and other capital goods in exchange for around \$100 million in oil.

Italy's Agip was scheduled to lift about 40,000 b/d of Nigerian crude oil, while Nigeria was to receive CKDs for the assembly of Fiat trucks and credits for the completion of project work being carried out by Italian firms, in particular the Escravos-Lagos gas pipeline being built by Saipem.

By the summer, many of these deals had already run into trouble. For example, it is reported that the Italian arrangement had still not been finalized. It is also known that Elf had suspended its lifting within the framework of the agreement with SCOA because the fall in the price of oil had made the deal unprofitable for the French national oil company. The Brazilian deal also came under close scrutiny as being unfavorable to Nigeria.

Concern grew in both public opinion and the Nigerian press that the goods being obtained were not being bought from the cheapest source. It was claimed, in particular, that the sugar being purchased from Brazil cost more than the going price on the world market. Other sources stressed that this was intentional, being a discreet way to provide discounts on Nigerian oil and, thereby, assure an acceptable demand level in a weak world market. There was a rising tide of complaints too over the quality of goods supplied and the restrictions the deal imposed on the liberty of Nigerian traders.

All this was in addition to the objections to countertrade voiced by the IMF and stated by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). They claim that countertrade deals are bilateral in nature and deviate from the principles of multinational trade. Moreover, IMF economists insist that

countertrade often results in the disguising of prices and, consequently, in inefficient world trade.

Nigeria's countertrade offensive during the first six months of the year also raised the ire of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Middle Eastern OPEC members were concerned that Nigeria could employ barter deals to discount oil and further sap the organization's discipline on pricing matters and production quotas. Nigeria's official quota is pegged at 1.3 million b/d.

In the spring, output reportedly surged to 1.7 million b/d, with OPEC sending a team of Dutch experts to monitor Nigerian output. During the summer, however, Nigeria's production dipped to less than 1 million b/d. This poor result undercuts the argument advanced in certain sectors of the Nigerian elite that countertrade would enable the country to ride out in relatively good shape the doldrums in the world oil market.

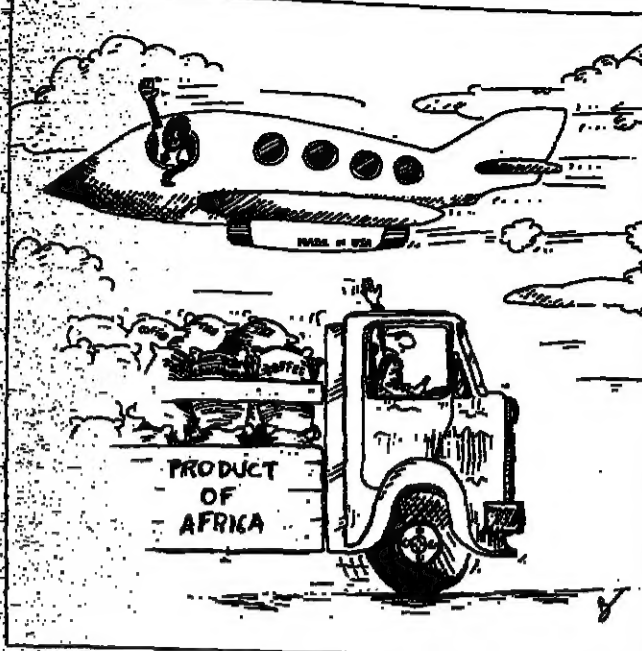
Officials in the state oil concern, Nigerian National Petroleum

Corp. (NNPC), also raised their voices in protest against the oil-for-goods barter contracts. They stressed that it significantly reduced their ability to place Nigerian crude oil on the market given the discounts that were rumored to be built into the countertrade arrangements. In addition, a number of NNPC oilmen pointed out that countertrade was essentially a short-term expedient, while the oil industry must plan also for medium- and long-term contingencies. The debate within NNPC ranks

resulted in dissension among executives responsible for Nigeria's oil strategy.

The countertrade page has likely been turned for Nigeria, although some small deals could be concluded in the future. General Babangida's regime is moving to reach an agreement with the IMF as soon as possible. This means that Nigeria is prepared to accept a devaluation of the naira and the easing of restrictions on trade. By the same token, Nigeria's new leaders could adopt a more pragmatic pricing policy for its oil, to the detriment of OPEC solidarity, in order to boost exports and hence foreign receipts, which would enable the level of imports to be stepped up.

The apparent shortcomings of Nigeria's countertrade strategy mean that its effectiveness as an arm for oil-producing countries in Africa during a time of economic uncertainty is limited. Countertrade won't disappear in Africa, but it is not likely to dominate the trading scene.



Brazil, France, Austria and Italy as well as negotiations with at least another dozen Western and Eastern-bloc states, Nigeria now seems to be headed for more classic policies designed to remedy ills that have seriously perturbed the country's economy since the drop in the price of oil at the beginning of the 1980s. In an economic U-turn, President Babangida declared that his administration would seek to reach an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a loan of \$2.5 billion to \$3.2 billion, a rescheduling of debts and, finally, access to new commercial bank loans and credits from Western export agencies. In turn, Nigeria would devalue its currency, the naira, and carry out other economic reforms measures traditionally favored by the IMF.

It was the strong opposition of President Buhari's regime to IMF conditions that brought Nigeria into the countertrade arena. With overseas debt mounting to around \$25 billion, Nigeria found it in-

of Nigeria's 100 million inhabitants.

In spite of growing criticism within his government, ex-President Buhari ardently defended his countertrade policies in these terms: "We believe that the private sector, especially the factories, should not be starved of essential raw materials. We believe that as much as possible we should be able to save jobs and produce goods basic to us. And we do not have money, but we have an alternative. It is a deliberate thing... and it brought a lot of relief to us."

Indeed, the four oil-for-goods deals signed during the first half of 1985 provided Nigeria with a wide range of industrial goods, project finance and agro-industrial products. The principal characteristics of the contracts were:

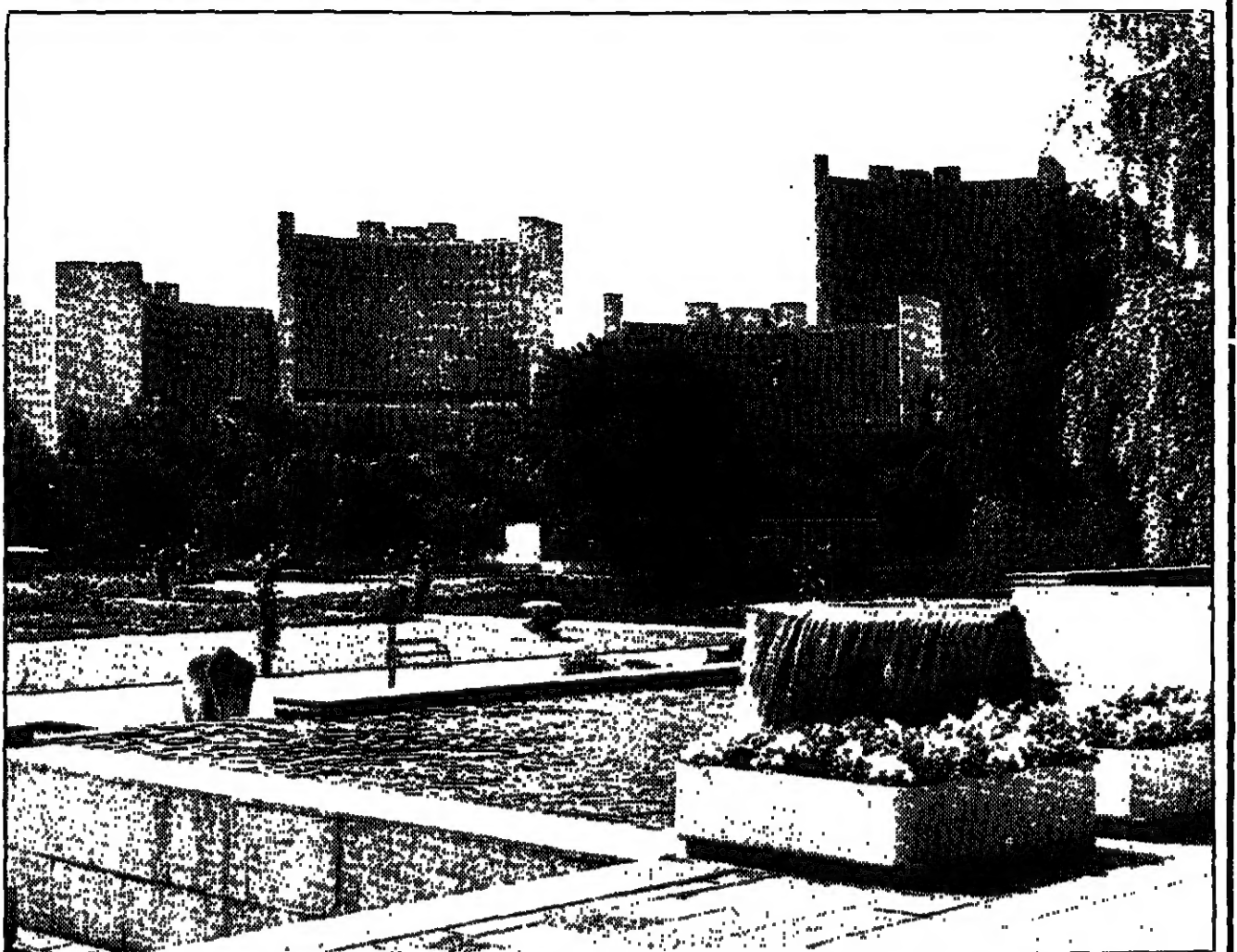
● Brazil's Cotia trading house was to supply \$500 million worth of industrial goods, including completely-knocked-down (CKD) kits for Nigeria's Volkswagen assembly plant, and foodstuffs like sugar in

## GZB-Vienna Zeros in on the Far East

The Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG (GZB-Vienna) is the central financial institution of the Austrian Raiffeisen Banking Group, representing one-fifth of the domestic financial market. GZB-Vienna ranks among the largest Austrian banks and has extensive foreign interests, encouraged by its membership in the Unico Banking Group with almost 37,000 banking outlets in Europe and strong representation in the world's major financial centers.

Through its team of consultants the GZB-Vienna offers a special foreign trade service to domestic as well as to foreign exporters and importers, providing guidance and advice to individual bank customers. In addition to the traditional banking services, including guarantees, export and project finance, forfaiting and foreign exchange transactions, the GZB-Vienna has earned a reputation in merchant banking and, in particular, countertrade, experience of which is reflected by its participation in both the Unico Trading Company—a specialist in East-West transactions, formed as a joint venture of the Unico Banking Group partners—and its subsidiary F.J. Elsner & Co.

The trading company F.J. Elsner & Co. has over 100 years of commercial experience and has built up a firm base of business contacts. The company is extremely active in both Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) and developing countries and has a reputation for being successful in particularly difficult markets that require specialist capabilities. Thus, this international trading house is in a position to act as a



Vienna provides an important link in East-West transactions.

link between East and West as well as to bridge the gap between the developing and the Comecon countries.

As the oldest Austrian exporter to the Chinese market—with two trading outlets in China until

Mao's time and, more recently, its subsidiary Bravone-Hong Kong—Elsner has gained a foothold in the Chinese market. Due to these links and GZB-Vienna's direct presence in Hong Kong since 1976 and in Singapore since 1984, GZB-Vienna

can offer package solutions to interested exporters providing medium- to long-term financing and, at the same time, the possibility of buy-back and countertrade options.

Besides providing export advice to small and medium-sized Aus-

trian firms, Elsner itself operates as an exporter of high-quality Austrian products, e.g. agro-products, foodstuffs, timber and chemicals. Elsner is also a major supplier for international hotels and airlines in the Far East.



Marco Polo (1254-1323) Venetian trader and world traveller

**"Mr. Polo,\* could you give us your opinion, concerning the countertrade activities of VAIT?"**

**"I think I am right in saying that those who know me, would agree that my endeavours to open up new markets and extend trading links were not just a question of luck. Trading has retained much of its original nature, it still requires ideas, courage, mutual trust with one's partners and a high degree of creativity. The latter must be combined with a touch of aggressivity in order to secure the continual evolution of new methods of solving clients' problems. The VAIT experts possess these vital characteristics and have learned to be one step ahead. Take their office in Beijing for example, or their global network of contacts, I could have used something similar. VAIT has made the world smaller by bringing trading partners together, why don't you give them a call and convince yourself?"**

We from VAIT don't wish to add anything except a list of our countertrading highlights:

- countertrade
- barter
- project-financing and refinancing
- escrow-account programs
- buy-back
- clearing and switch
- consultancy and advisory services



**VOEST-ALPINE INTERTRADING**

... a synonym for aggressive creativity



AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
226.79	224.14	224.59	-2.13

Control Data paid 2% to 20% on a published report that the company might have to suspend common and preferred stock dividend payments if losses continue. Control Data said late last week that it was committed to paying dividends on its preferred and common stock. Revlon Inc. declined 1/2 to 4/3. Pantry Pride Inc. said it was ending its \$47.50 a share offer for Revlon and beginning another offer at \$42 a share. Pantry Pride was unchanged at 6 1/2. Tektronix was the session's biggest loser, falling 4 1/2 to 48 1/2 after reporting its fiscal first-quarter earnings fell to 17 cents a share from 90 cents a year earlier. Arkida lost 1 1/2 to 20 1/2 after climbing Thursday on speculation Sonat is in talks to acquire the pipeline company. Kansas Gas & Electric fell another 3/4 to 11 after dropping 2 Thursday. Kansas utility regulators plan to approve sharply lower rate increases than those Kansas Gas & Electric and Kansas City Power & Light has been seeking. BankAmerica Corp. added 1/2 to 13 1/2. It said it would sell its headquarters for \$660 million. General Foods lost 1 1/2 to 83 1/2. The stock closed at \$90 Tuesday, boosted by takeover speculation. It has been backtracking in the absence of concrete developments. Among actively traded blue chips, IBM climbed 1/2 to 127 1/2. The company is expected to reorganize its sales force. American Express eased 1/2 to 41 1/2 and AT&T was unchanged at 20 1/2. Among technology issues, Digital Equipment, Cray Research and Burroughs were all lower.

# Heavy Trading

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3 Month High	Low	Stock	1/8	1/4	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 3/4	4	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	5	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 3/4	6	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	7	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 3/4	8	8 1/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	9	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	10	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	11	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 3/4	12	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 3/4	13	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 3/4	14	14 1/4	14 1/2	14 3/4	15	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 3/4	17	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 3/4	18	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 3/4	19	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 3/4	20	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 3/4	21	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 3/4	22	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 3/4	23	23 1/4	23 1/2	23 3/4	24	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	25	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	26	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	27	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 3/4	28	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	29	29 1/4	29 1/2	29 3/4	30	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 3/4	31	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	32	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 3/4	33	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 3/4	34	34 1/4	34 1/2	34 3/4	35	35 1/4	35 1/2	35 3/4	36	36 1/4	36 1/2	36 3/4	37	37 1/4	37 1/2	37 3/4	38	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 3/4	39	39 1/4	39 1/2	39 3/4	40	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 3/4	41	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 3/4	42	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 3/4	43	43 1/4	43 1/2	43 3/4	44	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 3/4	45	45 1/4	45 1/2	45 3/4	46	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 3/4	47	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 3/4	48	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 3/4	49	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 3/4	50	50 1/4	50 1/2	50 3/4	51	51 1/4	51 1/2	51 3/4	52	52 1/4	52 1/2	52 3/4	53	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 3/4	54	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 3/4	55	55 1/4	55 1/2	55 3/4	56	56 1/4	56 1/2	56 3/4	57	57 1/4	57 1/2	57 3/4	58	58 1/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	59	59 1/4	59 1/2	59 3/4	60	60 1/4	60 1/2	60 3/4	61	61 1/4	61 1/2	61 3/4	62	62 1/4	62 1/2	62 3/4	63	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	64	64 1/4	64 1/2	64 3/4	65	65 1/4	65 1/2	65 3/4	66	66 1/4	66 1/2	66 3/4	67	67 1/4	67 1/2	67 3/4	68	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 3/4	69	69 1/4	69 1/2	69 3/4	70	70 1/4	70 1/2	70 3/4	71	71 1/4	71 1/2	71 3/4	72	72 1/4	72 1/2	72 3/4	73	73 1/4	73 1/2	73 3/4	74	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 3/4	75	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 3/4	76	76 1/4	76 1/2	76 3/4	77	77 1/4	77 1/2	77 3/4	78	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 3/4	79	79 1/4	79 1/2	79 3/4	80	80 1/4	80 1/2	80 3/4	81	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 3/4	82	82 1/4	82 1/2	82 3/4	83	83 1/4	83 1/2	83 3/4	84	84 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3/4	122	122 1/4	122 1/2	122 3/4	123	123 1/4	123 1/2	123 3/4	124	124 1/4	124 1/2	124 3/4	125	125 1/4	125 1/2	125 3/4	126	126 1/4	126 1/2	126 3/4	127	127 1/4	127 1/2	127 3/4	128	128 1/4	128 1/2	128 3/4	129	129 1/4	129 1/2	129 3/4	130	130 1/4	130 1/2	130 3/4	131	131 1/4	131 1/2	131 3/4	132	132 1/4	132 1/2	132 3/4	133	133 1/4	133 1/2	133 3/4	134	134 1/4	134 1/2	134 3/4	135	135 1/4	135 1/2	135 3/4	136	136 1/4	136 1/2	136 3/4	137	137 1/4	137 1/2	137 3/4	138	138 1/4	138 1/2	138 3/4	139	139 1/4	139 1/2	139 3/4	140	140 1/4	140 1/2	140 3/4	141	141 1/4	141 1/2	141 3/4	142	142 1/4	142 1/2	142 3/4	143	143 1/4	143 1/2	143 3/4	144	144 1/4	144 1/2	144 3/4	145	145 1/4	145 1/2	145 3/4	146	146 1/4	146 1/2	146 3/4	147	147 1/4	147 1/2	147 3/4	148	148 1/4	148 1/2	148 3/4	149	149 1/4	149 1/2	149 3/4	150	150 1/4	150 1/2	150 3/4	151	151 1/4	151 1/2	151 3/4	152	152 1/4	152 1/2	152 3/4	153	153 1/4	153 1/2	153 3/4	154	154 1/4	154 1/2	154 3/4	155	155 1/4	155 1/2	155 3/4	156	156 1/4	156 1/2	156 3/4	157	157 1/4	157 1/2	157 3/4	158	158 1/4	158 1/2	158 3/4	159	159 1/4	159 1/2	159 3/4	160	160 1/4	160 1/2	160 3/4	161	161 1/4	161 1/2	161 3/4	162	162 1/4	162 1/2	162 3/4	163	163 1/4	163 1/2	163 3/4	164	164 1/4	164 1/2	164 3/4	165	165 1/4	165 1/2	165 3/4	166	166 1/4	166 1/2	166 3/4	167	167 1/4	167 1/2	167 3/4	168	168 1/4	168 1/2	168 3/4	169	169 1/4	169 1/2	169 3/4	170	170 1/4	170 1/2	170 3/4	171	171 1/4	171 1/2	171 3/4	172	172 1/4	172 1/2	172 3/4	173	173 1/4	173 1/2	173 3/4	174	174 1/4	174 1/2	174 3/4	175	175 1/4	175 1/2	175 3/4	176	176 1/4	176 1/2	176 3/4	177	177 1/4	177 1/2	177 3/4	178	178 1/4	178 1/2	178 3/4	179	179 1/4	179 1/2	179 3/4	180	180 1/4	180 1/2	180 3/4	181	181 1/4	181 1/2	181 3/4	182	182 1/4	182 1/2	182 3/4	183	183 1/4	183 1/2	183 3/4	184	184 1/4	184 1/2	184 3/4	185	185 1/4	185 1/2	185 3/4	186	186 1/4	186 1/2	186 3/4	187	187 1/4	187 1/2	187 3/4	188	188 1/4	188 1/2	188 3/4	189	189 1/4	189 1/2	189 3/4	190	190 1/4	190 1/2	190 3/4	191	191 1/4	191 1/2	191 3/4	192	192 1/4	192 1/2	192 3/4	193	193 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— with warrants.  
— ex-dividend or ex-rights.  
— ex-distribution.  
— without warrants.  
— ex-dividend and sales in full.  
— yield.  
— sales in full.

Totals cut volume. 250,000  
Totals cut volume bid. 37,777  
Totals cut volume. 59,122  
Totals cut volume int. 31,145  
index.  
High 17.57 Low 16.57 Close 17.57 -4.21  
Source: CBOT.

metric ton			
9113.00	9142.00	9200.00	9265.00
9113.00	9122.00	9143.00	9164.00
metric ton			
508.00	510.00	527.00	529.00
U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.

	Offer	Bid	Sept. 30, 1984 Price	Sept. 30, 1984 Yield
3-month	7.21	7.19	9.45	7.59
6-month	7.38	7.36	7.77	7.85
One year	7.54	7.52	8.77	8.84

Source: Salomon Brothers

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# Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect limit trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Quot. Chg.

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## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Tele: 413 213 dms d.  
ATTN: A. Ryan - V.P.

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## SPORTS

## Mays' Name Surfaces at Drug Trial

By Mark Asher

Washington Post Service

PITTSBURGH — Former major league baseball player John Mays has testified in U.S. District Court that he bought two grams of cocaine in the Pittsburgh Pirates clubhouse at Three Rivers Stadium during a game against the Houston Astros on June 13, 1980.

Mays, 35 and now unemployed, said Thursday that years earlier he took "red juice," a liquid amphetamine stimulant, from the locker of Willie Mays when they were both in the New York Mets clubhouse. Mays, a member of the Hall of Fame, played for the Mets in 1972 and 1973 before retiring.

The use of amphetamines was a key issue in the sixth day of the cocaine-trafficking trial of Philadelphia center Curtis Strong, Mays' former teammate, Dave Parker, who now plays for the Cincinnati Reds, supported earlier testimony by Dale Berra that the Pirates' team captain, Willie Stargell, and Bill Madlock supplied their teammates with the prescription drug around 1980.

Stargell and Madlock have denied distributing amphetamines. Mays, who was released during spring training in 1983 after an 11-year major league career with three teams, said he bought the cocaine from Strong after meeting him in the clubhouse in the early innings of the 1980 game. Mays testified that he and Parker, who, Mays said, gave him cocaine on 15 to 20 occasions, "went for a ride after the game, smoked a little bit and then went our separate ways."

On his second day of testimony, Parker also said he and his teammates were warned by the Pirates' manager, Chuck Tanner, and the team captains to stay away from Strong and Shelby Gross, another alleged cocaine dealer who had access to the team clubhouse.

Contacted before Thursday night's game, Tanner said that "I really don't know that Greer guy, and I'm almost sure I didn't" want his players. "If we felt anyone was involved, we would have corrected it. The Pittsburgh Pirates baseball club would not have stood for anything like that." Parker is "totally wrong," Tanner said. "Maybe his mind was not working right."

Mays' name surfaced during cross examination as the defense attorney, Adam Renfro Jr., was reading Mays' testimony to the grand jury last winter about getting "red juice" from a player described only as "Willie."

"He didn't give it to me," Mays said. "I took it out of his locker. Willie Mays. His locker was right next to me."

"Willie who? Willie Mays?" replied Renfro, seemingly some what startled.

"That's right, the great one, yes," Mays responded.

"Who produced the red juice?" "I don't know. I don't assume he made it."

"You saw him take the red juice?" "I never saw him take it."

Mays denies allegations that he was involved in the cocaine trial. Mays has vehemently denied any involvement with drugs. The Associated Press reported from Anaheim, California.

"Why am I going to be on trial for what he thinks he saw in my locker?" Mays said by telephone. "I've tried for years and years to be a hero to the kids of America."

Mays said that under normal circumstances he would not have granted an interview. "But in this case I have to."

"It's a shame a man can be crucified for one statement, to play all those years and have one statement crucify me."

He added, "If you're going to bring me into this, that's un-American. This is a trial of a different meaning. These guys are into hard, hard drugs."

## It's a New York Day: Both Mets and Yanks Pull Out Victory

Single in 9th Foils Rally by Cardinals

By Craig Wolff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Mets lost a six-run lead, barely survived the top half of the ninth inning, then scratched their way to a 7-6 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals on Thursday to again open a one-game lead in the National League's East Division.

"We had to win this one," said the manager, Dave Johnson. "We had to show the Cardinals that we're going to win."

Pennant fever was running through New York like it has not since the days when the Dodgers, the Giants, and the Yankees battled for glory. Never before had the Mets and the Yankees entered the crucial stages of the season with both racing for first, and rarely had New York been treated to a double pennant race with two teams playing at home on the same day in September.

On a sunny afternoon with a World Series nip in the air, the Mets gave the day its proper baptism, scoring four times in the first inning and twice in the second against the Cardinals' 20-game winner, Joaquin Andujar. The Mets' starting pitcher, Ed Lynch, did away with the first six St. Louis hitters. The crowd of 50,453 at Shea cheered.

But in the third inning the Cardinals sent in a left-handed pitcher named Pat Remy, who had never before appeared in a major league game. He retired the next 10 Mets and the Cardinals began to solve the tricky, slow-ball pitching of Lynch.

They rose up a ride after the game, smoked a little bit and then went our separate ways."

Then in the ninth, Willie McGee, batting with one out, hit a high ball, on a 2-and-2 count from the Mets' fourth pitcher, Jesse Orosco, over the 396-foot marker on the wall in left-center field. The score was tied.

Mookie Wilson opened the bottom of the ninth against relief pitcher Ken Dayley with a chopped ground ball toward shortstop. Ozzie Smith charged and fielded it, but his throw to first went into the glove of first baseman Brian Harper, an outfielder by trade. Wilson, on a slide, and he moved to second on Wally Backman's sacrifice bunt.

Up came Keith Hernandez, hitless in his last 11 times at bat against the Cardinals in two years ago. On a strike pitch, he drove a fast ball between Smith and the third baseman, Terry Pendleton. Outfielder Vince Coleman raced in for the ball, hoping to cut down Wilson at the plate, but the speedy left fielder overran the ball and Wilson scored standing up. The game was over.

One group of Mets surrounded Wilson and another mobbed Hernandez, in a scene that resembled a championship celebration.

"If we had lost, after being six runs up," Hernandez said, "that would have hurt us. And if they had won after being six runs up, they would have kept rolling for who knows how long."

So the Mets had won the first two games in this three-game series, with both decided by one run. Each team has 24 games left, including another three in St. Louis in the final week of the season.

**Reds Turn to Defense**  
With their player-manager, Pete Rose, taking a rest after breaking Ty Cobb's hit record, the Cincinnati Reds beat the San Diego Padres, 2-1, with fielding and luck Thursday night. United Press International reported from Cincinnati.

"We had a guy playing defense so hard," said Rose, "he knocked a hole in the wall."

That was left fielder Eric Davis, who capped a night of spectacular defense by catching into the wall to haul in Tim Lincecum's long drive

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

In the ninth inning, preserving victory.

In the sixth, the Padres had runners on first and third with no outs but could not score because shortstop Dave Concepcion speared a hard hit ball to start a double play. In the eighth, third baseman Buddy Bell made a brilliant stop of Steve Garvey's drive to begin another double play.

The Reds got both their runs in the first. Eddie Milner opened with a single off Andy Hawkins, who allowed only six hits, and scored all the way from first on Bell's double — which bounced off third baseman Graig Nettles' glove and trickled into the bullpen off the left field line. Bell scored on a single by Tony Perez — which bounced off second baseman Flannery's glove.

Braves 11, Dodgers 6: Brad Komminick hit a three-run homer during a six-run third inning that overcame Los Angeles in Atlanta, ending both a four-game losing streak and a four-game winning streak.

Pirates 10, Cubs 2: R.J. Reynolds hit a three-run homer in the third inning and relief pitcher Don Robinson hit a grand slam during a six-run eighth that beat Chicago in Pittsburgh.

Expos 6, Phillies 3: Hubie Brooks' first grand slam in the majors, in the fifth inning, gave Montreal its victory in Philadelphia.

Astros 5, Giants 2: In Houston, Kevin Bass doubled, tripled and scored twice against San Francisco.



Darryl Strawberry and Ray Knight of the Mets joined teammate Keith Hernandez, right, in a small victory dance after his single in the ninth inning defeated the Cardinals, 7-6.

## 6-Run 7th Inning Overtakes Blue Jays

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Toronto Blue Jays, who have held onto first place in the American League East Division since May 13, cracked for just an instant Thursday night and the Yankees roared through for a six-run rally and a 7-5 victory in the opening game of their critical four-game series. The Blue Jays' lead over the Yankees was cut to one and a half games.

Tony Fernandez, the young shortstop, opened the crack with an error in the seventh inning and Ron Hassey hit a tie-breaking three-run home run, bringing a thunderous roar from the Yankee Stadium crowd of 52,141.

The Yankees now are 51-16 in their stadium and have won 30 of their last 36 games on all fields.

The six-run rally, overcoming a 4-1 deficit, made Ron Guidry a winner for the 19th time this season, putting him one victory away from reaching the 20-victory plateau a third time. Guidry struggled, but he lasted long enough for the Yankees to catch up to Dave Stieb, the Blue Jays' No. 1 starter, who allowed only one hit the first six innings.

Stieb got the first batter in the seventh, then walked Willie Randolph. Bobby Meacham hit what should have been a force-play grounder to short, but Fernandez was indecisive in making the play. First, he started toward second as if to make the play himself, then suddenly flipped the ball toward Dave Stieb.

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## AMERICAN LEAGUE

maso Garcia, the second baseman, who had backed off from the base when Fernandez started toward it. No one made the play, and Fernandez had his 28th error this season. The Yankees had two runners on and one out instead of one on and two out. When Stieb made that throw on by walking Ricky Henderson, the Blue Jays' manager, Bobby Cox, brought in the left-handed Gary Lavelle to pitch to Ken Griffey and Don Mattingly, two left-handed hitters.

Griffey grounded to third, but the Blue Jays could get only a force at second as Randolph scored. Mattingly singled to right, driving in Meacham, and Cox summoned the right-handed Dennis Lamp to pitch to Dave Winfield.

Winfield grounded a single into the hole between short and third. Fernandez fielded the ball, but then threw over second base, where no force would have been possible anyway, and into short right field. Griffey scored the tying run on the hit, and the other runners wound up at second and third on the error. Then it was Hassey's turn.

Last Sunday, Hassey got four hits and drove in four runs in a 9-6 victory. Tuesday, he hit a three-run homer that put the Yankees ahead, 6-3, en route to a 13-10 victory. This time he took two balls, then drove Lamp's third pitch into the third tier of the right-field stands.

Mike Witt and Donnie Moore pitched a seven-hitter and Ruppert Jones drove in two runs Thursday night as the California Angels beat the Texas Rangers, 5-3, to again close to two games of the West leader, the idle Kansas City Royals. United Press International reported from Anaheim, California.

Witt, pitching seven innings, allowed six hits, among them a bases-empty homer by Alan Bannister and a two-run shot by Steve Buechele. Moore got his club-record 26th save of the season by working the eighth and ninth.

The Rangers' starter, Dave Stewart, left the game with a 3-2 lead in the seventh after allowing a leadoff double to Bob Boone. But losing reliever Dwayne Henry gave up a game-tying fielder's choice ground ball to Rod Carew and Jones tripled to right-center to score Carew with the winning run.

White Sox 4, Twins 2: Greg Walker's two-run triple in the third inning and Gene Nelson's seven-hit pitching beat Minnesota in Chicago.

Orioles 3, Red Sox 1: Floyd Rayford hit a two-run homer to back the six-hit pitching of Ken Dixon and Don Aase as Baltimore won in Boston.

## Pete's Numbers Appeared Rosey

The Associated Press

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — Pete Rose's record-breaking performance was a bit with so many players in Pennsylvania's daily lottery Thursday that it forced a halt in sales of tickets bearing the numbers 4-1-9-2.

Those numbers correspond to Rose's hit total after he broke Ty Cobb's mark. Sales of the numbers 1-4-9-2, 1-9-4-2 and 2-9-1-4 also were stopped, a lottery board spokesman said, because on each combination a potential payout limit of \$5 million had been reached. None of the combinations won.

This was the second time Rose had brought the lottery to a halt. In 1981, when he was playing for the Philadelphia Phillies, it stopped selling the number 3-6-3-1 when he broke the National League hit record.

## Oilers Hoping to Embarrass Another Quarterback

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Houston Oilers humbled Dan Marino last Sunday. This week, they get a chance to humble Joe Theismann, who already has been humbled once this National Football League season.

Theismann and the Washington Redskins, who opened with a 44-14, six-interception Monday night debacle in Dallas, try to regroup Sunday in their home opener at RFK Stadium against the rejuvenated Oilers, who shocked Marino and the Miami Dolphins, 26-23.

"It always makes things interesting when I see foot in RFK Stadium," said Theismann, who "celebrated" his 36th birthday Monday night by throwing five of the six interceptions.

"They've tried to boo me out of this place for 12 years. I'm come regardless. You can bring your megaphones and bring your boos and bring your cheers. I'm still going to show up."

The Redskins are only one of four 1984 divisional champions who return home this week to attempt to recover from opening losses.

The defending NFL champion San Francisco 49ers will play the Atlanta Falcons after being shocked, 28-21, in Minnesota last Sunday; the AFC West champion Denver Broncos take on the New Orleans Saints after losing, 20-16,

to the Los Angeles Rams, and the Dolphins will try to rebound against the Indianapolis Colts at the Orange Bowl.

But the Redskins, who finished 11-5 last season and twice beat the Cowboys, seemed the most embarrassed of all in losing to a bitter rival in the NFL's showcase, the opening Monday night telecast.

"You don't know why things like this happen," said their coach, Joe Gibbs. "I'm convinced you probably could come up with 100 reasons why we played as badly as we did. I'm not sure there are just one or two."

Gibbs said he plans to continue alternating running backs John Riggins and George Rogers. Houston's coach, A.J. Smith, will have Butch Woolfolk and alternate him with Mike Rozier, who scored the winning touchdown against Miami with 30 seconds left.

Campbell said he expects to have Warren Moon pass more against Washington than against Miami, and played down the upset of the Dolphins.

"Except for one penalty call and one pass play, the game would have gone the other way and we wouldn't be doing all this celebrating," he said.

Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book favors the Redskins by 10½ points.

Here is a look at the other games this weekend:

## NFL PREVIEW

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta (8-1) at San Francisco (0-1). "We've got 15 games left and we'll have to start there," said the 49ers' coach, Bill Walsh. They gained 489 yards last week but were beaten by seven turnovers. The pass rush was a disappointment.

The Falcons' Steve Bartkowski completed 16 of 23 passes, with no interceptions, for 179 yards and two touchdowns, but was sacked five times for 39 yards in losses and his team lost, 23-27, to Detroit after losing leads of 14-0 and 21-14, (49ers by 14 points.)

Dallas (1-0) at Detroit (0-1). The Cowboys' coach, Tom Landry, who calls the defeat of Washington one of the best performances he has seen, is concerned that his team may flatten out against the Lions. That happened last year, when the Cowboys opened with a Monday night victory, then were badly beaten by the New York Giants, who eventually edged them for a wild-card playoff slot. (Cowboys by 4.)

New York (1-0) at Green Bay (0-1). The Giants' pass rush, which got eight sacks in a 21-0 victory over Philadelphia, meets an offensive line that allowed seven sacks in a 26-20 loss to New England.

But the Packers' coach, Forrest Gregg, says the line, riddled by injury and contract problems, is starting to improve. Greg Koch, who last week returned after walking out of training camp, will be back at one tackle. (Packers by 2½.)

Minnesota (1-0) at Tampa Bay (0-1). Bud Grant, who made a triumphant return as the Vikings' coach, considers this game even more important because it is against another NFC Central team. The Bucs, 38-28 losers to Chicago last week, will have Steve Young, the U.S. Football League's \$40-million man, in uniform. But Steve Deberg will be their quarterback. (Bucs by 3.)

Los Angeles (1-0) at Philadelphia (0-1). After last week's eight-sack disaster, the Eagles' coach, Marion Campbell, changed quarterbacks instead of blockers, installing mobile rookie Randall Cunningham in place of Ron Jaworski. The Rams, still without Eric Dickerson, will use Charles White and perhaps Barry Redden in his place if Redden's injured ankle improves. (Rams by 3½.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE  
Indianapolis (0-1) at Miami (0-1). As if the Colts did not have enough troubles following a 45-3 loss to Pittsburgh, they now have to meet the angry Dolphins.

Marino, who ended his contract holdout just five days before the Houston game, and was lifted after completing 13 of 24 passes for 159 yards and two interceptions, again will start ahead of Don Strock. The Colts expect to continue with quarterback Art Schlichter, who won the job from Mike Pigeon in preseason and bruised his knee against the Steelers. (Dolphins by 18.)

Seattle (1-0) at San Diego (1-0). While winning last week was welcome, the Seahawks were even more encouraged by the running of Curt Warner, who made a dazzling cut on the 11-yard touchdown run that beat Cincinnati, 28-24. Warner missed nearly all of last year with a knee injury. The Chargers, who beat Buffalo, 14-9, will be without place kicker Rollie Benschke, who pulled a groin muscle. (Seahawks by 3.)

Pittsburgh (1-0) at Cleveland (0-1). Despite their long domination of the AFC Central, the Steelers

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## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
St. Louis 3, New York 2  
Atlanta 7, Houston 6  
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 6  
Pittsburgh 7, San Francisco 6  
Los Angeles 7, San Diego 6  
Chicago 7, Milwaukee 6  
Cleveland 7, Detroit 6  
Kansas City 7, Texas 6  
Colorado 7, Oakland 6  
Seattle 7, Minnesota 6  
Toronto 7, Baltimore 6

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Boston 7, New York Yankees 6  
Detroit 7, Cleveland 6  
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 6  
Pittsburgh 7, San Francisco 6  
Los Angeles 7, San Diego 6  
Chicago 7, Milwaukee 6  
Cleveland 7, Detroit 6  
Kansas City 7, Texas 6  
Colorado 7, Oakland 6  
Seattle 7, Minnesota 6  
Toronto 7, Baltimore 6

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
East Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Toronto 78 43 .649 1  
New York Yankees 73 48 .603 5  
Detroit 67 54 .554 11  
Cleveland 67 54 .554 11  
Boston 61 60 .508 17  
Kansas City 59 62 .484 19  
Chicago 58 63 .479 20  
Milwaukee 57 64 .473 21  
Minnesota 56 65 .464 22  
Seattle 55 66 .455 23  
Texas 54 67 .446 24  
Oakland 53 68 .437 25  
Los Angeles 52 69 .428 26  
San Diego 51 70 .419 27  
San Francisco 50 71 .410 28  
Philadelphia 49 72 .401 29  
Pittsburgh 48 73 .392 30  
Cincinnati 47 74 .383 31  
Houston 46 75 .374 32  
St. Louis 45 76 .365 33  
Atlanta 44 77 .356 34  
New York Mets 43 78 .347 35  
Los Angeles 42 79 .338 36  
San Diego 41 80 .329 37  
San Francisco 40 81 .320 38  
Philadelphia 39 82 .311 39  
Pittsburgh 38 83 .302 40  
Cincinnati 37 84 .293 41  
Houston 36 85 .284 42  
St. Louis 35 86 .275 43  
Atlanta 34 87 .266 44  
New York Mets 33 88 .257 45  
Los Angeles 32 89 .248 46  
San Diego 31 90 .239 47  
San Francisco 30 91 .230 48  
Philadelphia 29 92 .221 49  
Pittsburgh 28 93 .212 50  
Cincinnati 27 94 .203 51  
Houston 26 95 .194 52  
St. Louis 25 96 .185 53  
Atlanta 24 97 .176 54  
New York Mets 23 98 .167 55  
Los Angeles 22 99 .158 56  
San Diego 21 100 .149 57  
San Francisco 20 101 .140 58  
Philadelphia 19 102 .131 59  
Pittsburgh 18 103 .122 60  
Cincinnati 17 104 .113 61  
Houston 16 105 .104 62  
St. Louis 15 106 .095 63  
Atlanta 14 107 .086 64  
New York Mets 13 108 .077 65  
Los Angeles 12 109 .068 66  
San Diego 11 110 .059 67  
San Francisco 10 111 .050 68  
Philadelphia 9 112 .041 69  
Pittsburgh 8 113 .032 70  
Cincinnati 7 114 .023 71  
Houston 6 115 .014 72  
St. Louis 5 116 .005 73  
Atlanta 4 117 .000 74  
New York Mets 3 118 .000 75  
Los Angeles 2 119 .000 76  
San Diego 1 120 .000 77  
San Francisco 0 121 .000 78  
Philadelphia 0 122 .000 79  
Pittsburgh 0 123 .000 80  
Cincinnati 0 124 .000 81  
Houston 0 125 .000 82  
St. Louis 0 126 .000 83  
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San Francisco 0 131 .000 88  
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St. Louis 0 136 .000 93  
Atlanta 0 137 .000 9



